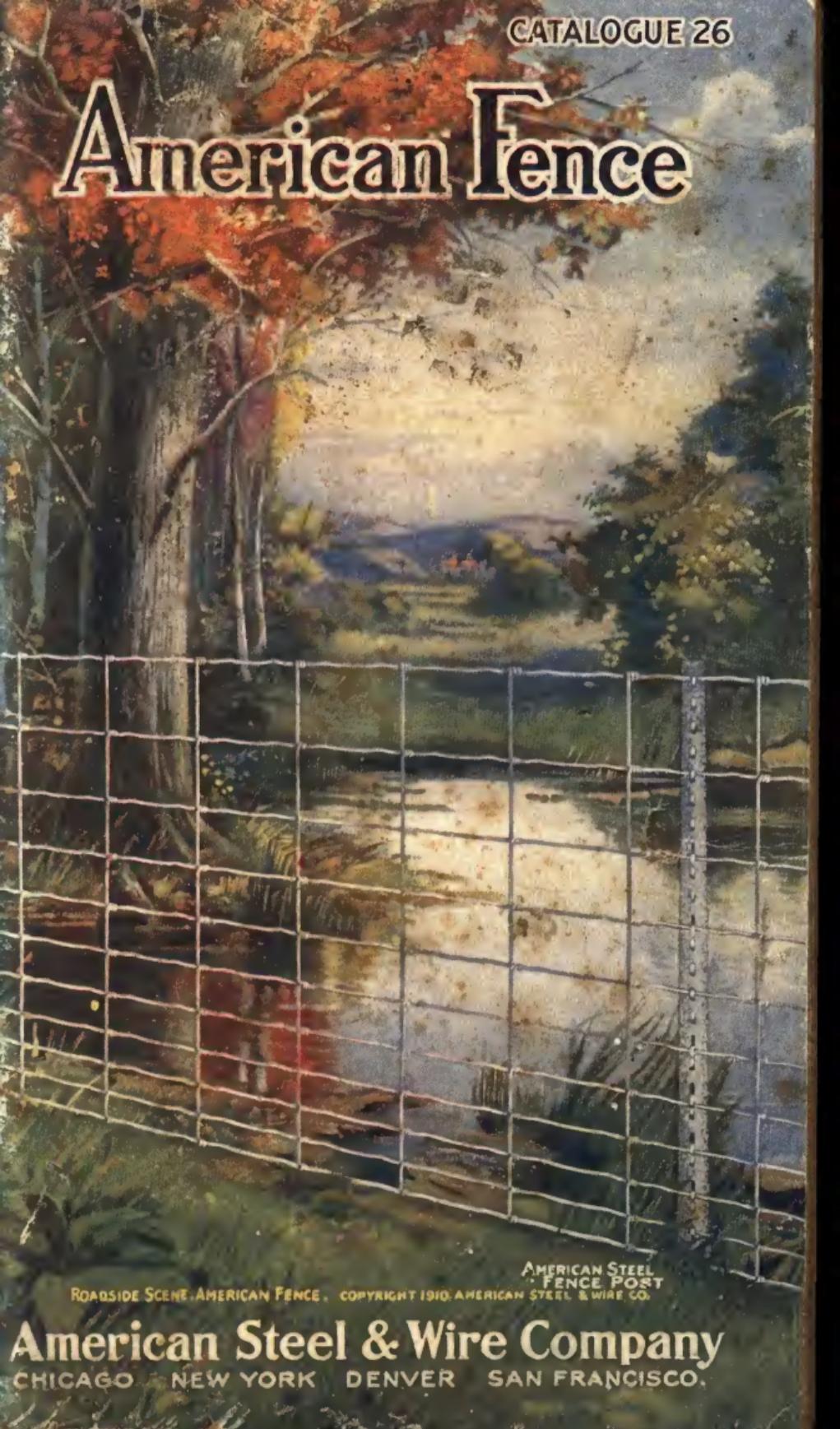


CATALOGUE 26

# American Fence



AMERICAN STEEL  
FENCE POST

ROADSIDE SCENE: AMERICAN FENCE. COPYRIGHT 1910: AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

**American Steel & Wire Company**  
CHICAGO NEW YORK DENVER SAN FRANCISCO.

**Dimensions of 1, 2, 3 and 4-Acre Lots  
and fence required to enclose them.**

<b>1 Acre</b> Requires 56 Rods of Fence	20 rods	16 rods	<b>1 Acre</b> Requires 52 Rods of Fence	10 rods	12 rods 10 ft. 9 in. 12 rods 10 ft. 9 in.
8 rods					
16 rods			22 rods		
<b>2 Acres</b> Requires 72 Rods of Fence	20 rods	22 rods	<b>3 Acres</b> Requires 88 Rods of Fence	22 rods	
20 Rods					
<b>4 Acres</b> Requires 104 Rods of Fence	20 rods	25 rods 5 ft.	<b>4 Acres</b> Requires 101 Rods $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of Fence	25 rods 5 ft.	

Dimensions given are exact, so that in buying fence, sufficient allowance should be made to cover fence taken up in wrapping around end and corner posts.

**American Fence**

**Number of Rods of Fence Required to Enclose Fields of Different Sizes**

<b>1 mile or 320 rods</b>  <b>80 Acres</b> <small>Requires 1½ miles or 480 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or 160 rods	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>20 Acres</b> <small>Requires 1 mile or 320 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>40 rods</b> <small>Requires 1½ miles or 480 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>10 Acres</b> <small>Requires 1 mile or 320 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>40 rods</b> <small>Requires 1½ miles or 480 rods of fence to enclose</small>
	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or 160 rods	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>40 Acres</b> <small>Requires 2 miles or 640 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>80 rods</b> <small>Requires 2½ miles or 640 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>160 Acres</b> <small>Requires 3 miles or 960 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>160 rods</b> <small>Requires 3½ miles or 960 rods of fence to enclose</small>
  <b>160 Acres</b> <small>Requires 2 miles or 640 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or 160 rods	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>80 rods</b> <small>Requires 2½ miles or 640 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>160 rods</b> <small>Requires 3 miles or 960 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>320 rods</b> <small>Requires 3½ miles or 960 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>320 rods</b> <small>Requires 4 miles or 1280 rods of fence to enclose</small>
	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or 160 rods	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>160 rods</b> <small>Requires 3½ miles or 960 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>320 rods</b> <small>Requires 4 miles or 1280 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>320 rods</b> <small>Requires 4 miles or 1280 rods of fence to enclose</small>	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile or 80 rods  <b>320 rods</b> <small>Requires 4 miles or 1280 rods of fence to enclose</small>

$\frac{1}{2}$  mile or 160 rods

Above Diagram Shows  $\frac{1}{2}$  Section, or 320 Acres

## Conservation on the Farm

PRACTICALLY every farm in this country would show a nice profit if the above expressed idea could be and was carried out with all its possibilities. In almost every instance it could be, but in many instances it is not even attempted, or, if attempted, it is under conditions that prohibit anything like big success.

The great farm problems of today are many. Harvesting is one, often hurriedly and expensively accomplished, the latter due largely to lack of help, and much grain is therefore lost.

Good fences and lots of them go a long way toward solving the question of bigger profits. Put up the fences and let the hogs and other animals go after the waste places, pick up the lost grain, eat and grow fat on that which otherwise would never bring a penny. This is not theory,

but demonstrated fact, known, practiced and recommended by the best farmers and stock raisers. Two five-acre hog pastures alternated will furnish much more grass and make many more pounds of pork than one ten-acre pasture. Hogs can do a lot of profitable corn picking, saving the expense of help, and making more and cheaper pork than if you picked the corn and hauled it to them.

So it is all along the line. The fences make it possible for you to get all there is in farming and at the same time are an asset, increasing the worth of the farm much more than the fences cost. Any good improvement adds to the value of the farm much more than the cost of the improvement—and good fences are not an exception.

## The Manufacture of Fence

IT HAS been the effort of ages to produce steel so cheaply that it may become a common product for all uses. In all history down to within a decade this was not accomplished. It has remained for the organization and methods established within comparatively few years so to finance and shape the business of steel making that the ore in the ground which has lain idle through the ages may now be mined, transported, made into pig iron, converted into steel, and then fabricated into useful finished products for the great enhancement of the power and comfort of the whole people, at a price rightly proportioned to the function it is to perform and the ability of the people to pay.

The making of American fence is under strict superintendence from the beginning at our own mines to the finished fence. The greatest care and experienced judgment begin with

the selection of the different ores from the widest range of operated iron ore mines in the world. In the blast furnaces these different ores are melted into pig iron and from thence through our steel mills is produced the finished steel. The character of the metal then is formed and is unchangeable. Through the rolling mills the steel then is put into the requisite shape for wire drawing, and in the wire mills this final process is given to the material when it is woven into the fence.

Throughout these different stages all the intelligence of ages of steel making is engaged. In no branch of the world's manufactures is employed more natural born talent, technical skill and hard study, research and experiment. Each stage represents a distinct science in charge of masters, whose united energy and skill is directed toward making American fence the best that human ingenuity can produce, and at a price which the average buyer is willing to pay.

# Larger Wires — Heavier Fences

No. 9

No. 10

PROMINENT among the many developments of recent years, in connection with woven wire fences, is the now very general understanding that fences composed of larger wire, while costing a little more than if made of lighter wire, furnish much more value in strength and durability than the actual difference in cost. The lighter wires ordinarily used are all right in their place, and in many instances are adequate and very satisfactory.

However, in fencing for the future, it has been clearly demonstrated that by a slight addition to the original investment, securing thereby, say, No. 9 or No. 9 and No. 10 wire throughout the fabric, the money is well spent. With these large wires

long life and efficient service are insured, and the fence question satisfactorily solved for many years.

In using these heavy fences no more posts are required and the expense of erecting is no greater than with the lighter fence—just a little added expense to the cost of the woven wire fence, enough to cover additional pounds of steel. Nearly all the leading railroads of this country are now using American fence made of all No. 9 wire or No. 9 top and bottom and intermediate bars and stays of No. 10. This is the result of large experience and thorough investigation, as railroads spend no money except to secure longer and better service.

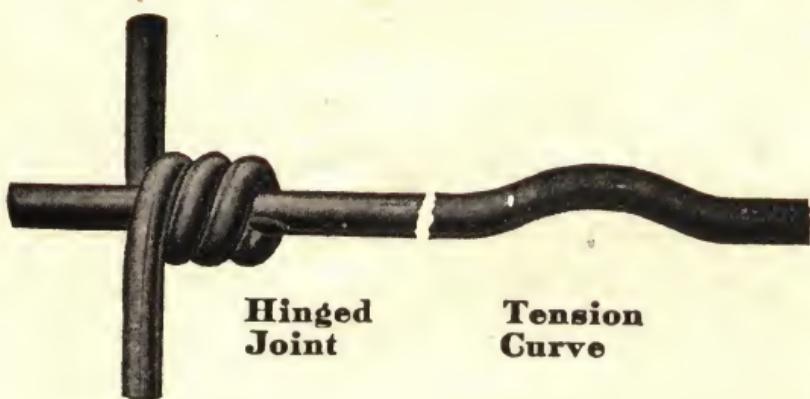
Thousands of farmers and ranchmen now buy fences with nothing smaller than No. 10 wire in them, and many insist on all of the wires being at least No. 9. We candidly recommend these heavier fences as the best and, in the end, much the cheapest for general farm purposes.

## Galvanizing the Best

**I**N no branch of fence making are we more active and prompt to adopt improvements and add betterments to quality than in the matter of galvanizing. We fully realize the great importance attaching to this part of the work, and we spare neither pains nor expense in an honest effort to have our galvanizing the best both as to quality and method of application. We know beyond possibility of doubt that our galvanizing today is immeasurably better than in years past. We are now able to cover the steel more uniformly, make the galvanized coating more elastic, and on the whole furnish the best article in galvanizing that is possible to produce. We are making improvements in this direction all the time, and have employed in our galvanizing departments men who have spent many years in the work both in Europe and this country, men of exceptional ability and experience and who command the highest salaries.

## Galvanizing the Best

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THE structural features are here shown. The *Hinged Joint* forms the connection of the upright or stay wires with the main strand or bar, making the most substantial and flexible union mechanically possible. The two wires are positively

locked so there is no chance to slip sidewise while at the same time the joint is perfectly free to act like a hinge when pressure from any point is brought to bear upon the fence.

Fig. 2 shows the action of the hinged joint under pressure and how the stay may be forced out of alignment without bending the wires. The stays are perfectly straight, and when the pressure is removed the entire stay springs back to its original position as shown in Fig. 1.

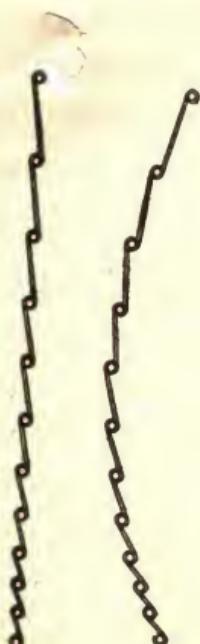
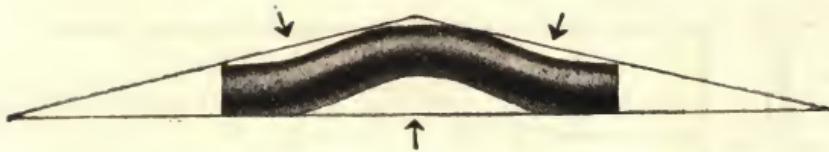


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

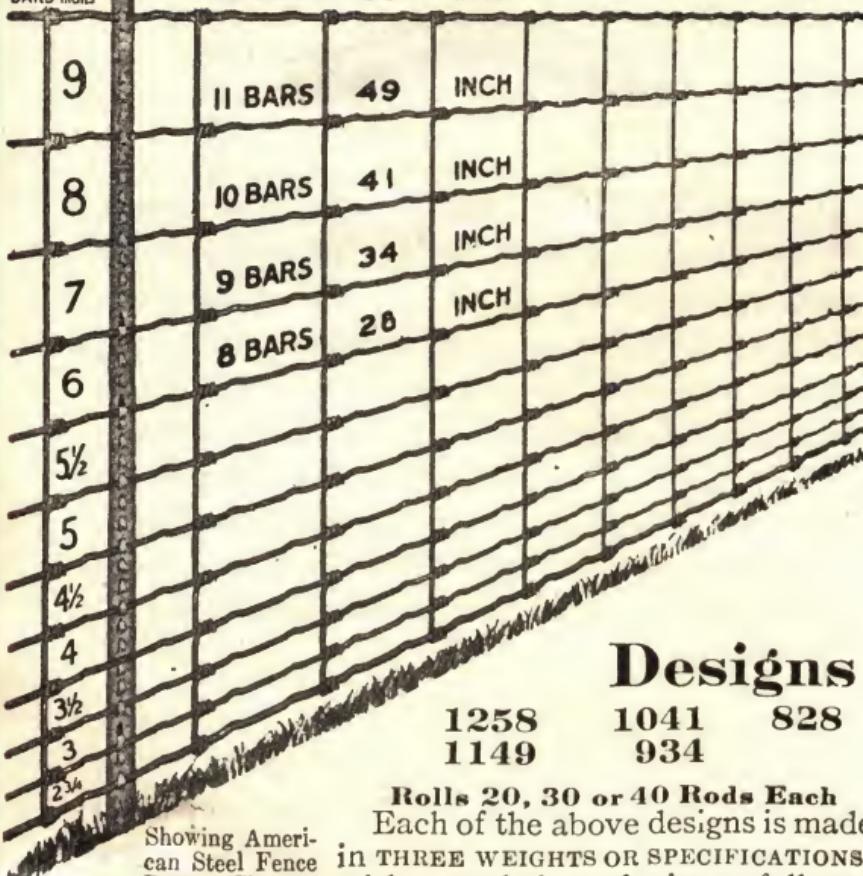


THE *Tension Curve* is not merely a bend but a triple tension curve properly and permanently set in the steel bar. It is next to impossible to pull it out or remove it by any amount of stretching necessary properly to erect the fence. The above illustration shows the triple curve effect secured. In stretching the fence the center or greater curve often is so reduced as to appear nearly pulled out, but close examination shows that the tension curve is not destroyed and that sufficient remains for all practical purposes.

The great number of these curves occurring throughout the fabric and their comparative insignificance or smallness is what makes them so valuable and beneficial. This also explains why the slight curves remaining after stretching are amply sufficient to keep the fence in perfect position for all time. While the steel used in American fence is hard and naturally very springy, a further provision is necessary to give the fabric the sort of elasticity needed to perform the peculiar service necessary in a good fence. Our tension curve does this nicely so that any contraction due to cold or expansion due to heat or sudden and severe pressure is promptly taken care of, the fence remaining in normal position under all circumstances. These tension curves are true curves, perfect at every point of their arc, no abrupt angles to injure tensile strength and increase liability of breakage.

DISTANCE  
BETWEEN  
BARS INCHES

12 BARS 58 INCH



Showing Ameri-  
can Steel Fence  
Post. Cheaper  
than wood and more  
durable. Send for catalogue.

## Designs

1258  
11491041  
934

828

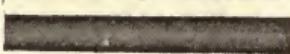
**Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each**  
Each of the above designs is made  
in THREE WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS,  
with actual sizes of wire as follows:

**A**

Top Bar, No. 9



Bottom Bar, 9

Intermediate  
Bars, 11

Stays, 11

**C****D**

Top Bar, No. 9



No.9



Bottom Bar, 9



9

Intermediate  
Bars, 10

9



Stays 10



9



No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.  
Actual size of No. 7 wire shown on page 28.

# Designs 1258, 1149, 1041, 934, 828

Shown on opposite page. Stays either 12 in. or 6 in. apart.

These 5 heights are eminently satisfactory for general farm use, the close spacing at the bottom turning hogs, and the construction is such as also to hold sheep, cattle and horses.

## LIST PRICES

Revised and effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

### A (Formerly called "Regular")

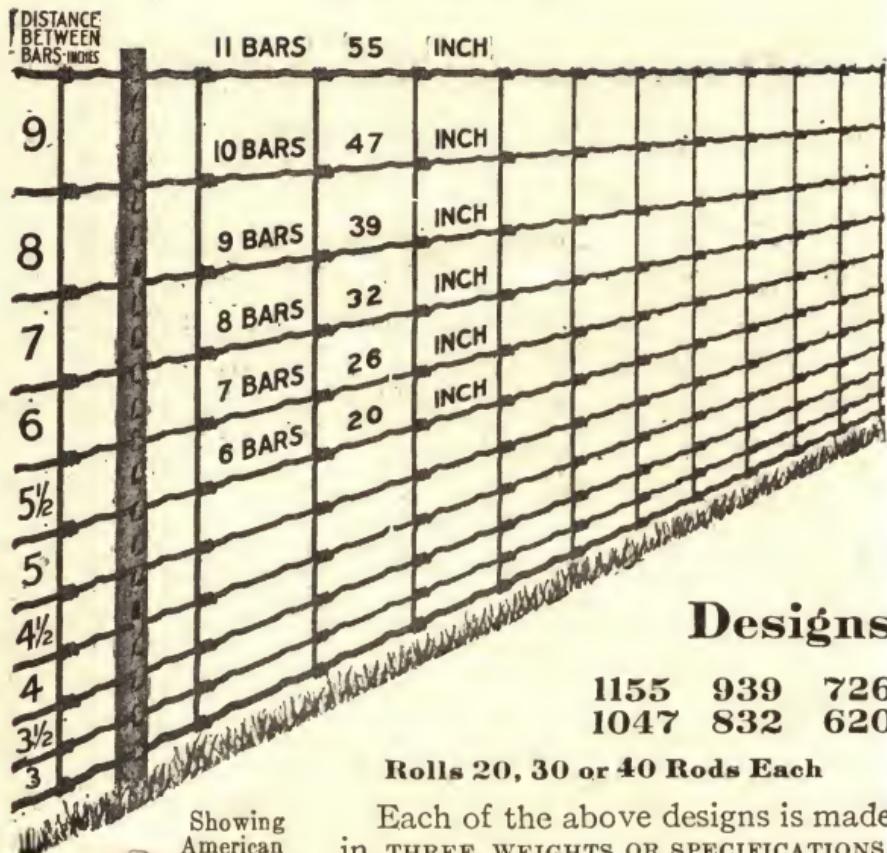
Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
1258	58	13.0	\$1.03	17.6	\$1.34
1149	49	11.7	.93	15.7	1.21
1041	41	10.5	.84	14.0	1.07
934	34	9.3	.75	12.3	.96
828	28	8.2	.66	10.7	.85

### C (Formerly called "910")

1258	58	16.0	\$1.30	22.1	\$1.81
1149	49	14.4	1.17	19.7	1.62
1041	41	12.9	1.05	17.4	1.44
934	34	11.4	.93	15.3	1.26
828	28	10.0	.82	13.3	1.11

### D (Formerly called "909")

1258	58	18.5	\$1.55	25.4	\$2.15
1149	49	16.6	1.40	22.6	1.91
1041	41	14.8	1.25	19.9	1.69
934	34	13.1	1.10	17.4	1.48
828	28	11.4	.96	15.1	1.29



Showing  
American  
Steel Fence  
Post. Cheaper than wood  
and more durable. Send  
for catalogue.

## Designs

1155    939    726  
1047    832    620

Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each

Each of the above designs is made  
in THREE WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS,  
with actual sizes of wire as follows:

A

Top Bar, No. 9



Bottom Bar, 9



Intermediate

Bars,

11



Stays, 11



C

D

Top Bar, No. 9



No. 9



Bottom Bar, 9



9



Intermediate

Bars, 10



9



Stays, 10



9



No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to list prices.  
Actual size of No. 7 wire shown on page 28.

# Designs 1155, 1047, 939, 832, 726, 620

Shown on opposite page. Stays either 12 in. or 6 in. apart. This fence is very satisfactory for general farm use, the close spacing at the bottom turning hogs and the construction is such as also to hold sheep, cattle and horses. The only difference between this fence and that described on page 12 is in lower height, which is accomplished by omitting the bottom bar, making the space between the two bottom bars 3 inches instead of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. The above designs are rapidly taking the place of those on previous page.

## LIST PRICES

Revised and effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice

### A (Formerly called "Regular")

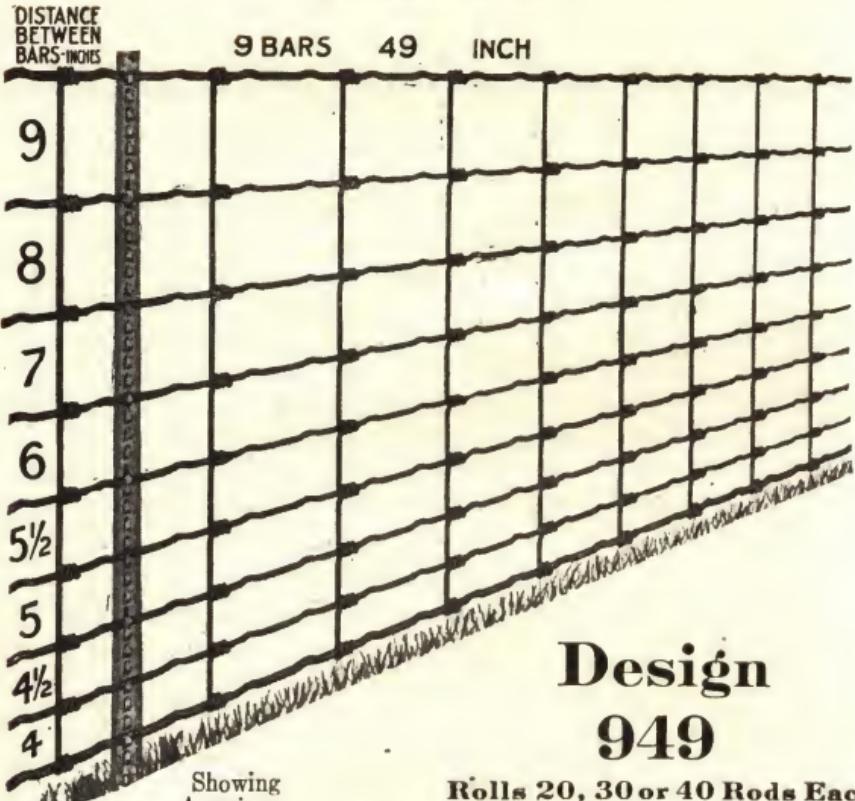
Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
1155	55	12.0	\$0.95	16.4	\$1.25
1047	47	10.8	.85	14.6	1.12
939	39	9.6	.76	12.8	.98
832	32	8.5	.67	11.2	.87
726	26	7.4	.59	9.6	.75
620	20	6.2	.49	8.0	.65

### C (Formerly called "910")

1155	55	14.8	\$1.20	20.5	\$1.69
1047	47	13.3	1.08	18.2	1.51
939	39	11.8	.96	16.0	1.32
832	32	10.3	.84	13.8	1.15
726	26	8.9	.73	11.8	.99
620	20	7.5	.62	9.8	.83

### D (Formerly called "909")

1155	55	17.1	\$1.44	23.5	\$1.99
1047	47	15.3	1.29	20.9	1.77
939	39	13.5	1.14	18.2	1.55
832	32	11.7	.99	15.7	1.34
726	26	10.1	.86	13.4	1.15
620	20	8.4	.72	11.1	.97



Showing  
American  
Steel Fence Post.  
Cheaper than wood and  
more durable. Send for  
catalogue.

## Design 949

**Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each**

The above design is made in THREE  
WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual  
sizes of wire as follows:

**A**

Top Bar, No. 9	[Bar graphic]
Bottom Bar, 9	[Bar graphic]
Intermediate Bars, 11	[Bar graphic]
Stays, 11	[Bar graphic]

**C**

**D**

Top Bar, No. 9	[Bar graphic]	No.9	[Bar graphic]
Bottom Bar, 9	[Bar graphic]	9	[Bar graphic]
Intermediate Bars, 10	[Bar graphic]	9	[Bar graphic]
Stays, 10	[Bar graphic]	9	[Bar graphic]

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.  
Actual size of No. 7 wire shown on page 28.

# Design 949

## A Good Pasture and Field Fence

Shown on opposite page. Stays either 12 in. or 6 in. apart. This design is especially adapted to the fencing of pastures and fields where it is not essential to fence against pigs. The lowest and smallest space at bottom is 4 inches, which can hardly be considered close enough to turn small pigs. However, for the larger animals and half-grown hogs it is very satisfactory.

### LIST PRICES

Revised and effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

#### A (Formerly called "Regular")

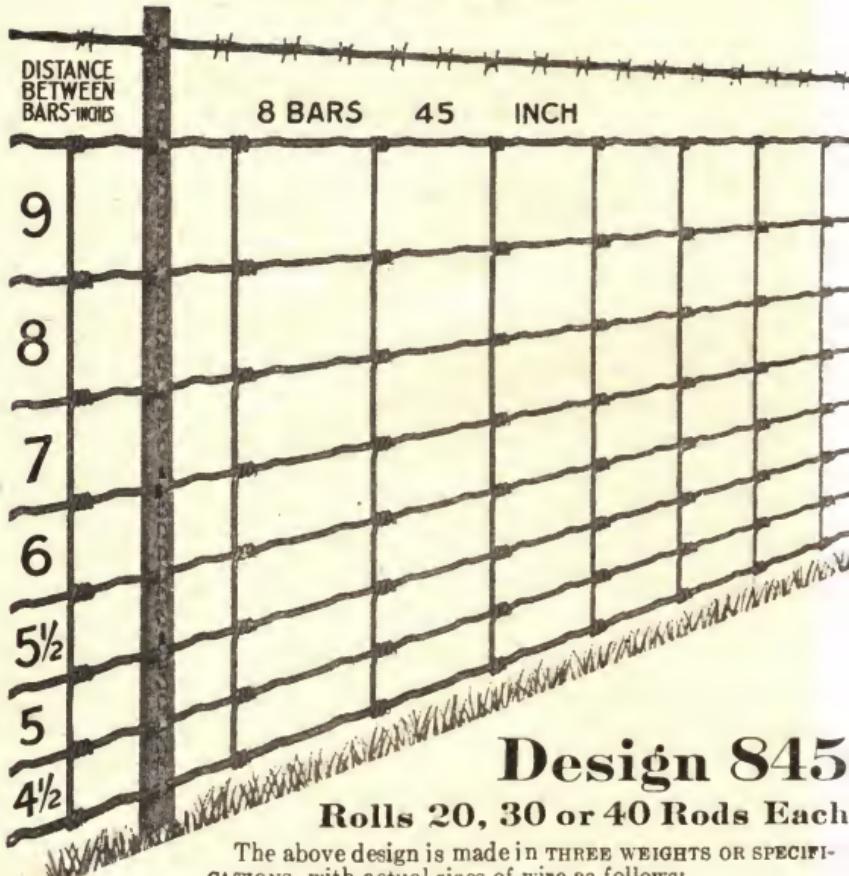
Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
949	49	10.1	\$0 82	13.9	\$1.06

#### C (Formerly called "910")

949	49	12.4	\$1.01	17.3	\$1.42
-----	----	------	--------	------	--------

#### D (Formerly called "909")

949	49	14.3	\$1.21	19.8	\$1.68
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## Design 845

**Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each**

The above design is made in THREE WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

Showing American Steel Fence Post. Cheaper than wood and more durable. Send for catalog.

### A

Top Bar, No. 9	
Bottom Bar, 9	
Intermediate Bars, 11	
Stays, 11	

### C

Top Bar, No. 9		No. 9
Bottom Bar, 9		9
Intermediate Bars, 10		9
Stays, 10		9

### D

	No. 9
	9
	9
	9

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.  
Actual size of No. 7 wire shown on page 28.

# Design 845

Shown on opposite page with one strand of barbed wire. Made only in one height. Stays either 12 in. or 6 in. apart.

This style is the same as Style 949 shown on page 16 excepting it has 8 bars instead of 9. This is accomplished by omitting the lower bar shown in Style 949, thus leaving the space between the two bottom bars  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches instead of 4 inches.

This fence answers the same purpose as Style 949 and with the barbed wire at top prevents cattle from reaching over the fence.

## LIST PRICES

Revised and effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

### A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
845	45	9.1	\$0.74	12.5	\$0.96

### C (Formerly called "910")

845	45	11.2	\$0.90	15.6	\$1.28
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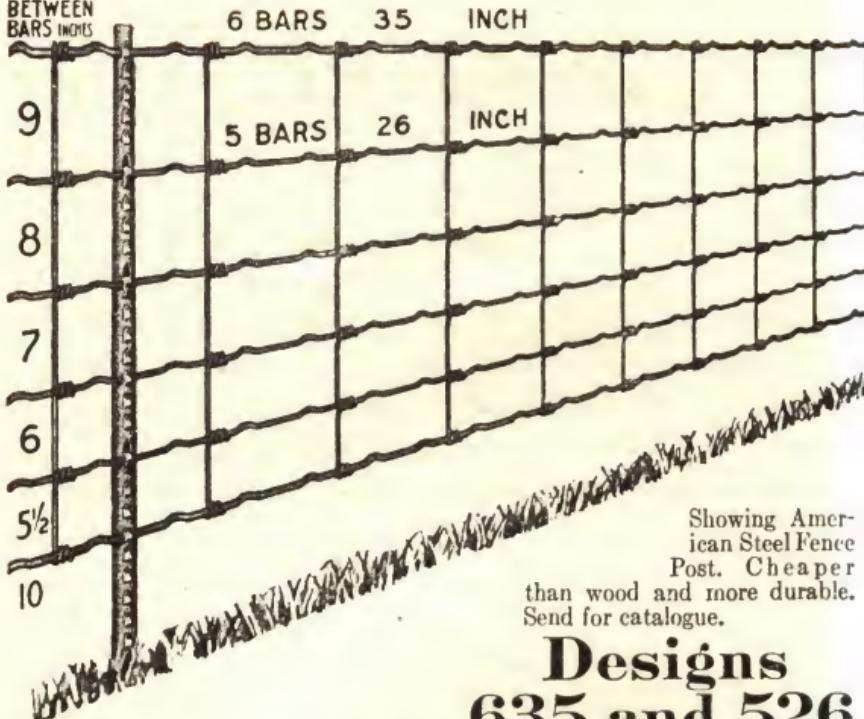
### D (Formerly called "909")

845	45	12.8	\$1.08	17.8	\$1.52
-----	----	------	--------	------	--------

Above prices do not include the barbed wire.

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

DISTANCE  
BETWEEN  
BARS INCHES



Showing Ameri-  
can Steel Fence  
Post. Cheaper  
than wood and more durable.  
Send for catalogue.

## **Designs 635 and 526**

**Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each**

Each of the above two designs is made in THREE WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

**A**

Top Bar, No. 9



Bottom Bar, 9

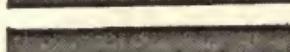


Intermediate

Bars, 11



Stays, 11



**C**

Top Bar, No. 9



No. 9

Bottom Bar, 9



9

Intermediate

Bars, 10



9

Stays,

10



9

**D**

No. 9



9



9



9



No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.  
Actual size of No. 7 wire shown on page 28.

# Designs 635 and 526

Shown on opposite page. Stays 12 or 6 inches apart. By placing, say, 10 inches above the ground, as shown in cut, these designs are used to turn cattle or horses. It is always best to place one or more barbed or smooth wires above the woven fence, the lowest strand of barbed wire to be not more than 4 inches from the top bar of the woven fence.

## LIST PRICES

Revised and effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

### A (Formerly called "Regular")

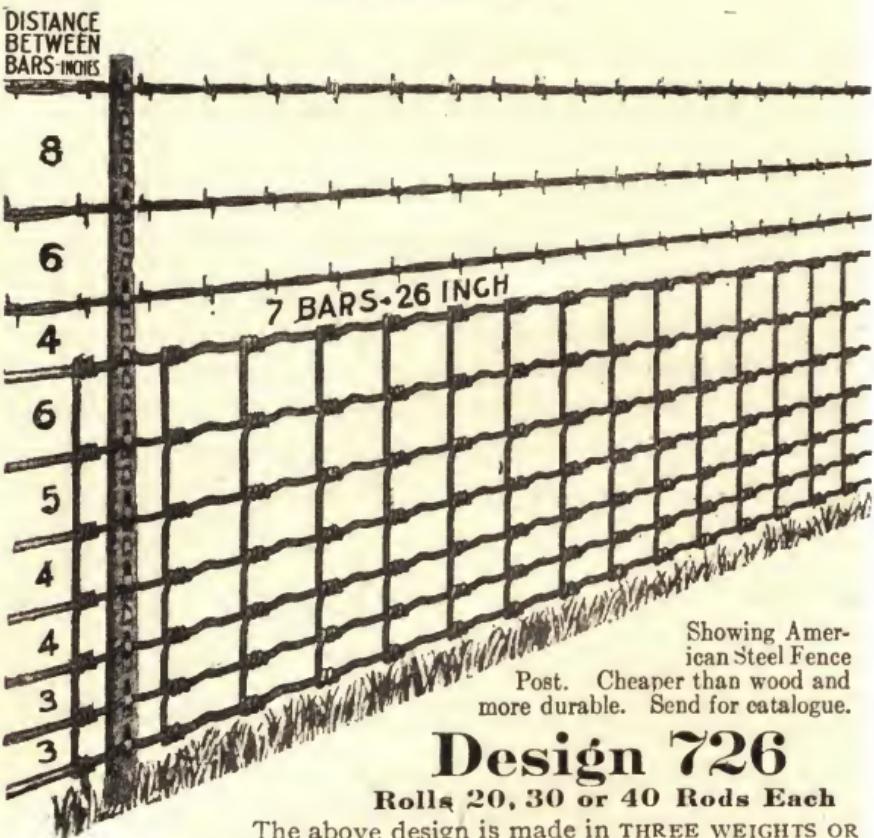
Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
635	35	7.1	\$0.59	9.7	\$0.77
526	26	5.8	.48	7.7	.61

### C (Formerly called "910")

635	35	8.5	\$0.70	11.8	\$0.99
526	26	6.9	.57	9.4	.80

### D (Formerly called "909")

635	35	9.7	\$0.83	13.6	\$1.17
526	26	7.8	.67	10.7	.93



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Steel Fence Post.  
Cheaper than wood and  
more durable. Send for catalogue.

## Design 726

**Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each**

The above design is made in THREE WEIGHTS OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

### A

Top Bar, No. 9



Bottom Bar, 9



Intermediate

Bars 11



Stays,

11



### C

Top Bar, No. 9



No. 9

### D

Bottom Bar, 9

9

Intermediate

Bars, 10

9

Stays, 10

9

No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list prices.  
Actual size of No. 7 wire shown on page 28.

# Design 726

Shown on opposite page with stays 6 inches apart. Made also with stays 12 inches apart. This design is exactly the same as No. 726, shown on page 14, our object in showing it here being to illustrate it with stays 6 inches apart and show its use in connection with three or more strands of barbed wire to make a complete all-around fence. While this 26-in. fence in connection with barbed wire has been more used in the West for hog fencing than any other design, we note a general tendency to use higher designs of woven fence. Where farmers have plenty of old barbed wire still on hand they are buying the 32-inch and the 39-inch heights, using three or more barbed wires above. Where barbed wire is not so plenty, the 47-inch and 55-inch heights are more used.

## LIST PRICES

Revised and effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice

### A (Formerly called "Regular")

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
726	26	7.4	\$0.59	9.6	\$0.75

### C (Formerly called "910")

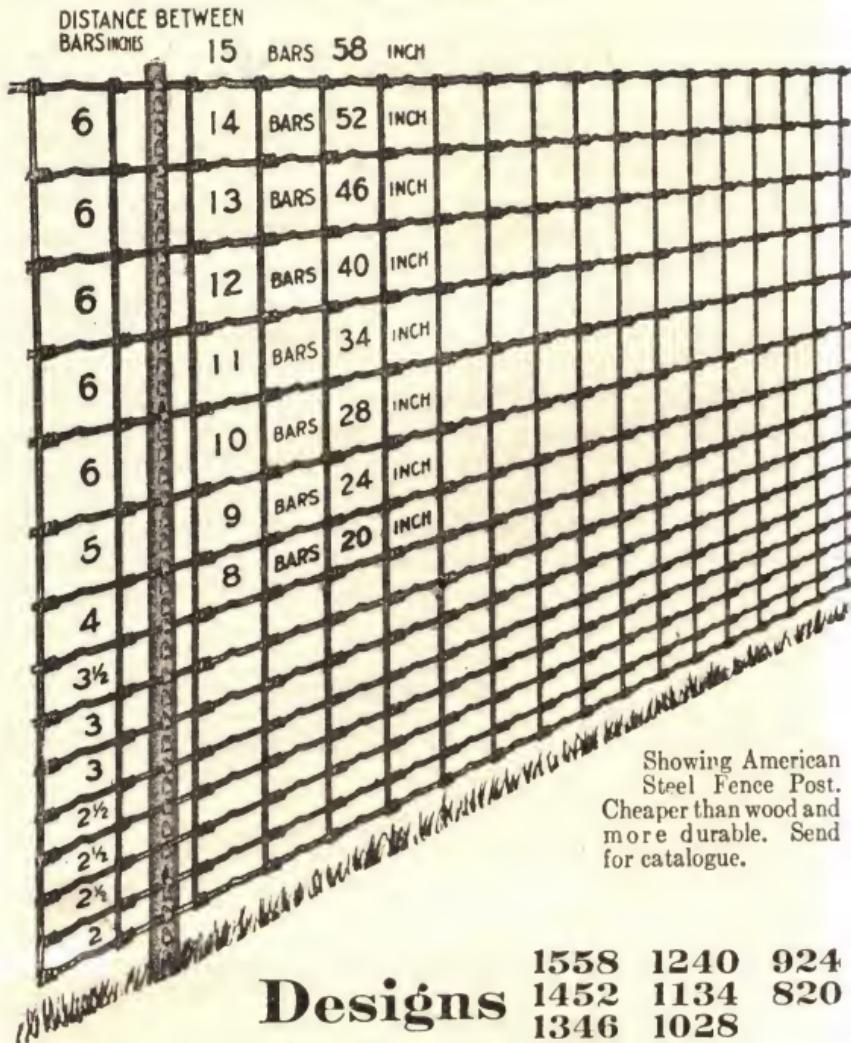
726	26	8.9	\$0.73	11.8	\$0.99
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### D (Formerly called "909")

726	26	10.1	\$0.86	13.4	\$1.15
-----	----	------	--------	------	--------

Above prices do not include the barbed wire.

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**



Showing American  
Steel Fence Post.  
Cheaper than wood and  
more durable. Send  
for catalogue.

**Designs**      1558    1240    924  
                  1452    1134    820  
                  1346    1028

**Rolls 20, 30 or 40 Rods Each**

The above designs are made in ONE WEIGHT OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

## E

Top Bar, No. 10



Bottom Bar, 10



Intermediate Bars, 12



Stays, 13



No. 7 Top is not furnished in above designs.

# American Close Mesh Hog and Cattle Fence

**Designs 1558, 1452, 1346, 1240,  
1134, 1028, 924, 820.**

Shown on opposite page. Stays either 12 in. or 6 in. apart.

Is used very extensively in the extreme southern states for turning razorback hogs and is excellent for that purpose, but a fence with such close spacing is not required for turning hogs such as are raised in the northern states. This fence, made in specifications **E** and in either 46-in., 52-in., or 58-in. height, serves as an excellent barnyard fence, as the spacing of the lower wires is close enough to turn anything except the smallest chickens.

## LIST PRICES

Effective April 15, 1910. Revised November 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

### E

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod	Approx. Wt. per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
1558	58	10.8	\$0.94	13.7	\$1.20
1452	52	10.1	.87	12.7	1.11
1346	46	9.3	.81	11.6	1.03
1240	40	8.6	.75	10.6	.94
1134	34	7.8	.68	9.6	.86
1028	28	7.1	.62	8.6	.77
924	24	6.3	.56	7.7	.69
820	20	5.6	.50	6.8	.61

**F. O. B. Mills, Discount to trade.**

Showing American Steel Fence Post. Cheaper than wood and more durable. Send for Catalogue.

## Designs

# 2158, 2053, 1948, 1843, 1635 and 1324

**Rolls 10, 20 or 30 Rods Each**

Each of the above designs is made in ONE WEIGHT OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

F

Top and  
Bottom Bars, No. 11 [img]  
Intermediate  
Bars, 13 [img]  
Stays, 14 [img]

# New American Poultry and Rabbit Fence

**Designs 2158, 2053, 1948, 1843,  
1635 and 1324**

Shown on opposite page. Stays 6 in. apart.  
Spacing from 1½ in. at the bottom to 5 in. at  
the top.

The American Poultry and Rabbit fence, as now made, is without doubt the best on the market, adequate for all requirements in fencing against poultry, large and small. Hence, for poultry yards, gardens, orchards and yards, it is a great favorite.

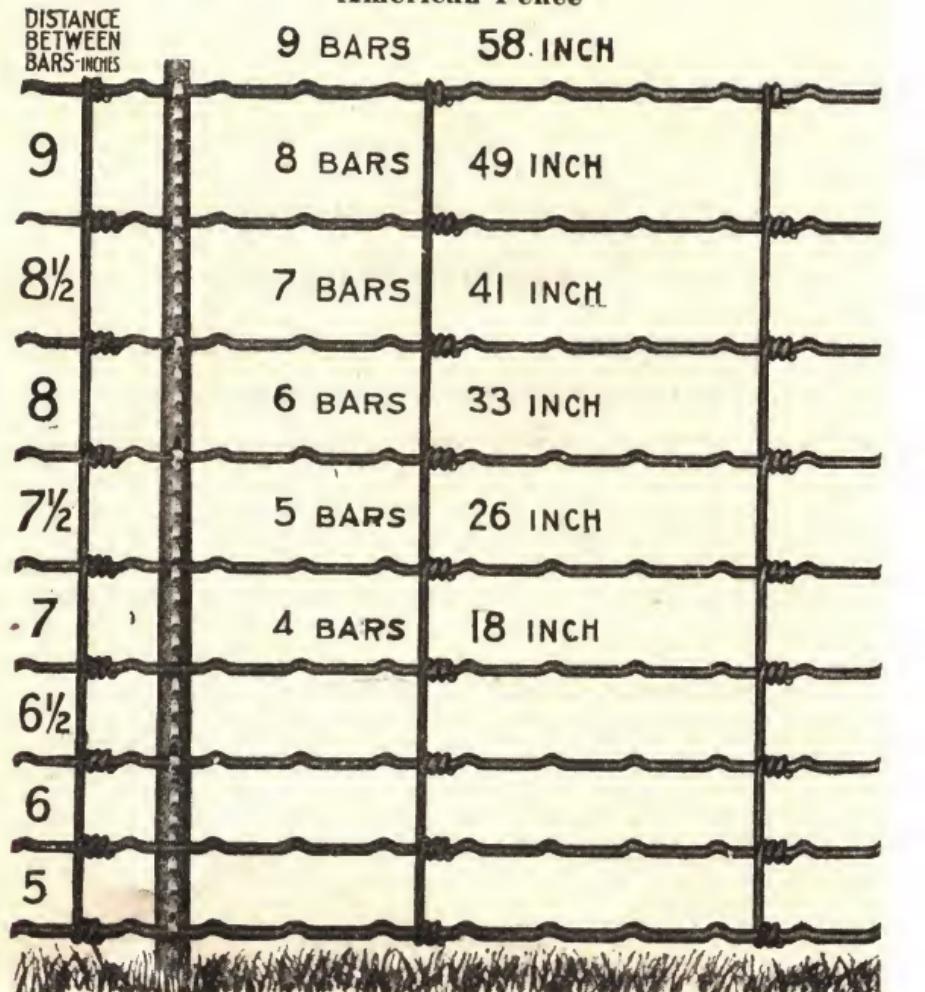
## LIST PRICES

Effective January 2, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

## F

Design No.	Height in Inches	Approximate Weight per Rod Pounds	List Prices per Rod
2158	58	12.9	\$1.19
2053	53	12.2	1.13
1948	48	11.5	1.07
1843	43	10.8	1.01
1635	35	9.5	.89
1324	24	7.6	.72

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

**American Fence**

Showing American Steel Fence Post. Cheaper than wood and more durable.  
Send for catalogue.

**Designs**    958    849    741  
                  633    526    418

**Also made in Designs 853, 747, 640, 533  
and 426 as shown in List Prices**

**Rolls 20 or 30 Rods Each**

The above designs are made in ONE WEIGHT OR SPECIFICATIONS, with actual sizes of wire as follows:

**G**

Top and Bottom  
Bars,    No. 7



Intermediate Bars,    7



Stays,    7



# Designs 958, 849, 741, 633, 526, 418

The designs shown on page 28, made in Specifications **G**, represent the heaviest woven wire fence manufactured. All wires are of a uniform gauge or size, viz: No. 7. These designs are not especially close as to spacing of bars, but close enough for cattle and horses. It is usually for horse and cattle yards, paddocks, corrals, branding pens, or pastures that this especially strong fabric is wanted.

## LIST PRICES

Effective Nov. 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice.

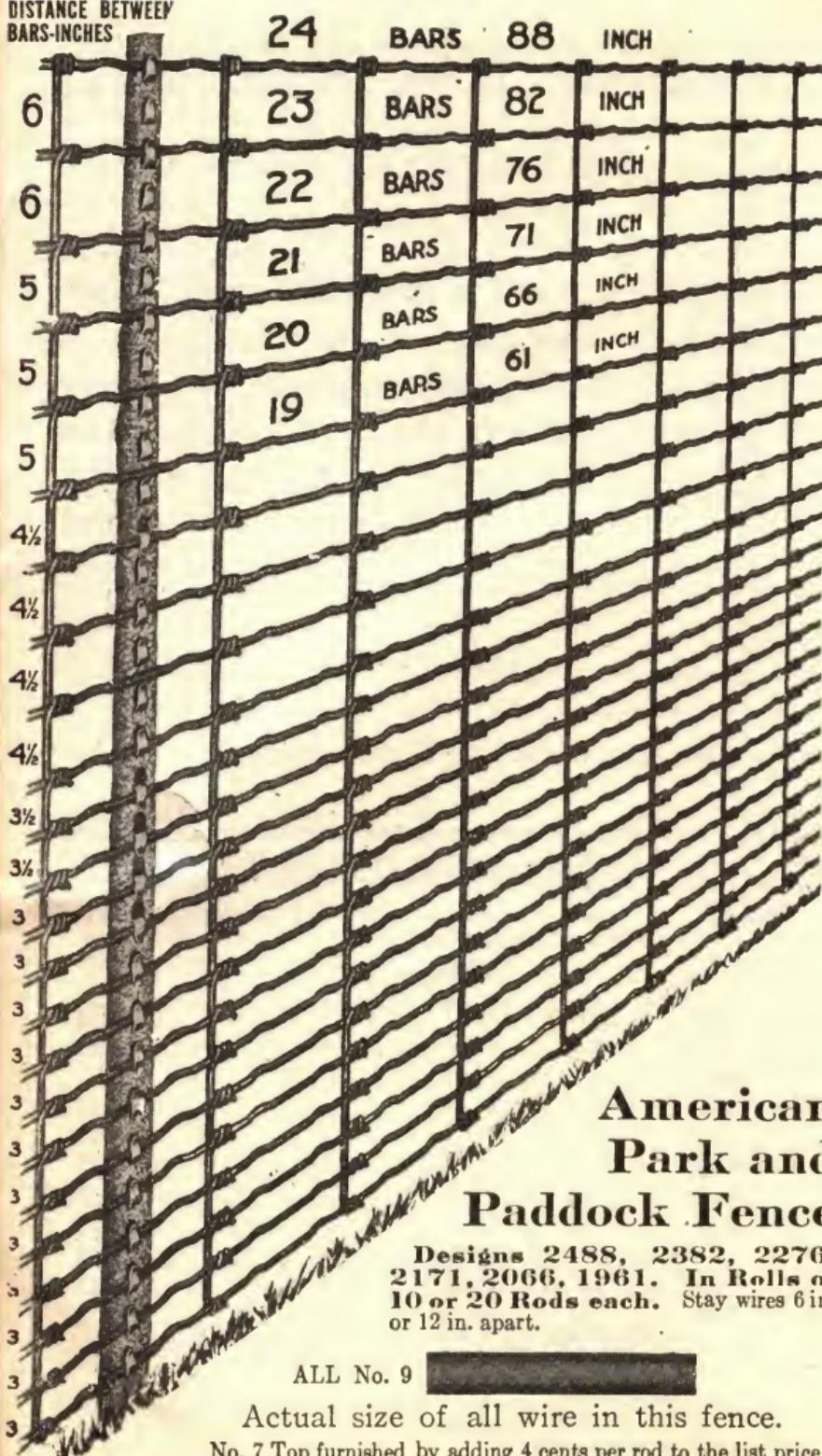
## G

Design No.	Height in Inches	12-INCH STAYS		24-INCH STAYS	
		Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Approx. Wt.per Rod Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
958	58	22.7	\$1.97	17.6	\$1.50
849	49	19.9	1.74	15.5	1.34
741	41	17.1	1.52	13.4	1.17
633	33	14.4	1.30	11.3	1.00
526	26	11.7	1.09	9.3	.85
418	18	9.0	.87	7.2	.69
853	53	20.3	1.78	15.7	1.35
747	47	17.8	1.58	13.7	1.20
640	40	15.2	1.36	11.7	1.04
533	33	12.5	1.16	9.7	.88
426	26	9.9	.95	7.7	.72

F. O. B. Pittsburg. Discount to trade. Shipped  
from Pittsburg only.

**American Fence**

DISTANCE BETWEEN  
BARS-INCHES



## **American Park and Paddock Fence**

**Designs 2488, 2382, 2276,  
2171, 2066, 1961. In Rolls of  
10 or 20 Rods each. Stay wires 6 in.  
or 12 in. apart.**

ALL No. 9

Actual size of all wire in this fence.  
No. 7 Top furnished by adding 4 cents per rod to the list price s

# American Park and Paddock Fence

**The highest and strongest woven steel fence made.**

**A** TRIUMPH of fence construction. Test, compare and judge this latest production of the fence builders' skill and experience. An extraordinary combination of strength, durability and fencing efficiency heretofore unaccomplished in any model of fence. Designed expressly for enclosing *private parks* or residence grounds where absolute exclusion is desired without obstructing view; for *stockades* requiring fence of height so animals may not reach over; for *branding pens* requiring a high fence of great strength affording ample separation of stock even under fierce usage; for *fair grounds, race tracks* and *zoological gardens*, to control crowds of people by the great strength and formidable height of the fence; for *manufacturing plants* to afford a clean and effective wall against intrusion.

Made in six designs, the highest of which is 88 inches and the lowest 61 inches. Hard No. 9 galvanized wire used throughout. The line wires or bars are close together at the bottom where strength is needed.

*Send for Park and Paddock Fence catalogue fully illustrating and describing many uses of the fence.*

### List Prices

Effective Oct. 29, 1910.

Subject to change without notice.

Design No.	Height in Inches	No. of Bars	12-INCH STAYS		6-INCH STAYS	
			Weight Per Rod in Pounds	List Prices Per Rod	Weight Per Rod in Pounds	List Prices Per Rod
1961	61	19	28.0	\$2.27	37.5	\$3.06
2066	66	20	29.6	2.40	39.8	3.24
2171	71	21	31.2	2.53	42.1	3.42
2276	76	22	32.8	2.65	44.4	3.61
2382	82	23	34.6	2.80	46.8	3.80
2488	88	24	36.3	2.94	49.3	4.00

The use of 20 rod rolls reduces the number of splices, but the rolls are extremely heavy as will be seen from the weights per rod shown above. Made only at our Pittsburg mills.

**F. O. B. Pittsburg. Discount to trade.**

# How to Order Fence

**I**N ordering be sure to state design number, distance between stays, specifications and size of rolls. In design numbers the last two figures indicate the height in inches, the preceding figures indicating the number of bars in the fence. For example, Design No. 1258 indicates 12 bars, 58 inches high. Specifications refer especially to size of wire used, as shown under each illustration of fence.

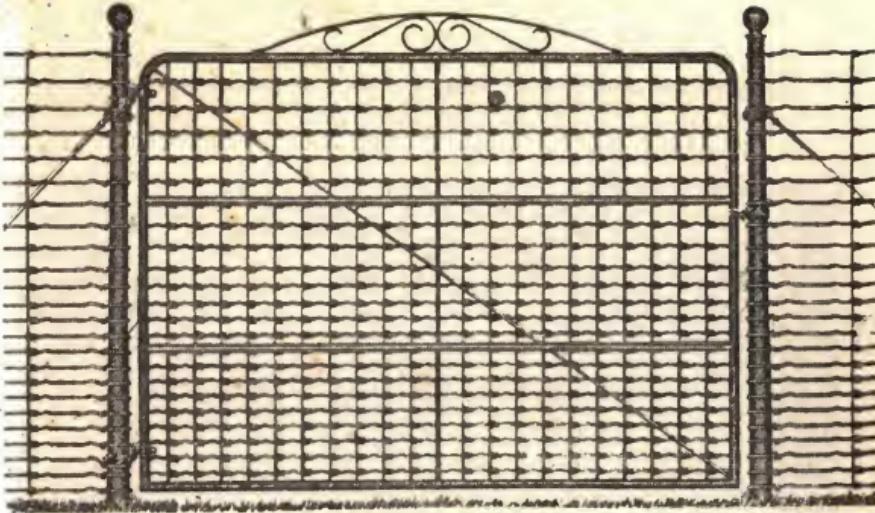
## Large Wires

In all lines the tendency with the conservative, thrifty, long-headed and far-seeing man of business is to build for the future, to get perfect service and to build in such manner as to insure such service for years to come. This line of reasoning is especially applicable to wire fence. Large wires mean extra strength and surely longer life, and as the cost per rod of fence does not increase in the same ratio as the size of wire is increased, the economy of purchasing fence made of, say, No. 9 wire is very apparent.

Note in connection with American fence, specifications C (formerly called "910") where top and bottom bars are No. 9 wire and intermediate bars and stays are No. 10. Also specifications D (formerly called "909") where all the wires—both stays and bars—are No. 9. These fences settle the question of strength and durability and without doubt are the cheapest fences for the user, all things considered.

## Heights and Weights

Heights and weights given are sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, although slight variations may occur owing to the nature of the fabric, temper of wire and other considerations.



## American Park and Paddock Gate

**F**OR use in connection with American Park and Paddock Fence, we make an especially heavy gate of great strength.

The frame is made of extra large steel pipe and we invite attention to the double brace running lengthwise on the gate.

These gates are made in heights to correspond with various paddock fences illustrated herein. The gates are furnished complete with hinges and latch. Posts should be set 4 inches further apart than measurement of gate indicates.

### List Prices

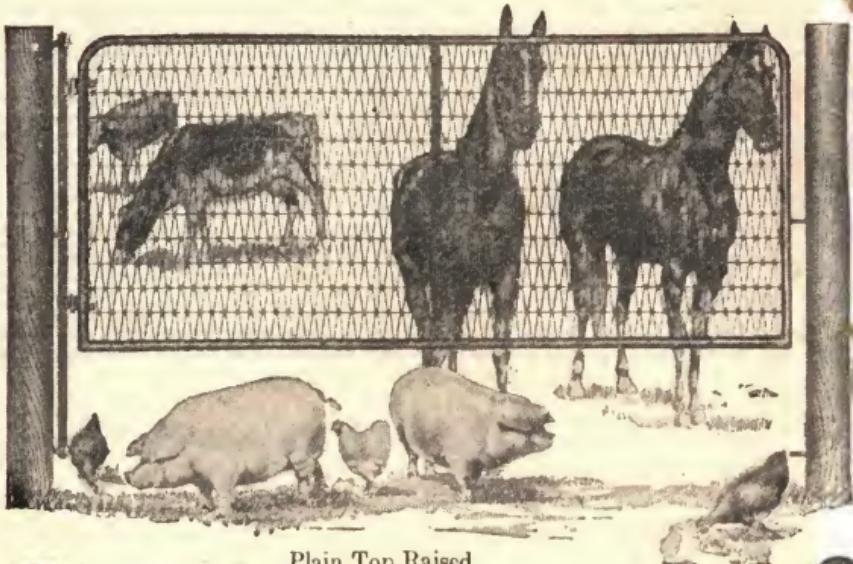
Height	Width	Approximate Weight Pounds	List Prices Pipe Frame
65 inches	10 feet	110	\$12.25
65 "	12 "	113	13.75
65 "	14 "	116	15.00
71 "	10 "	119	12.50
71 "	12 "	122	14.00
71 "	14 "	126	15.25
75 "	10 "	125	12.75
75 "	12 "	129	14.25
75 "	14 "	132	15.50
80 "	10 "	135	13.00
80 "	12 "	139	14.50
80 "	14 "	143	15.75
86 "	10 "	140	13.25
86 "	12 "	144	14.75
86 "	14 "	148	16.00
92 "	10 "	151	13.50
92 "	12 "	155	15.00
92 "	14 "	159	16.25

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

This gate is furnished only in pipe frame.

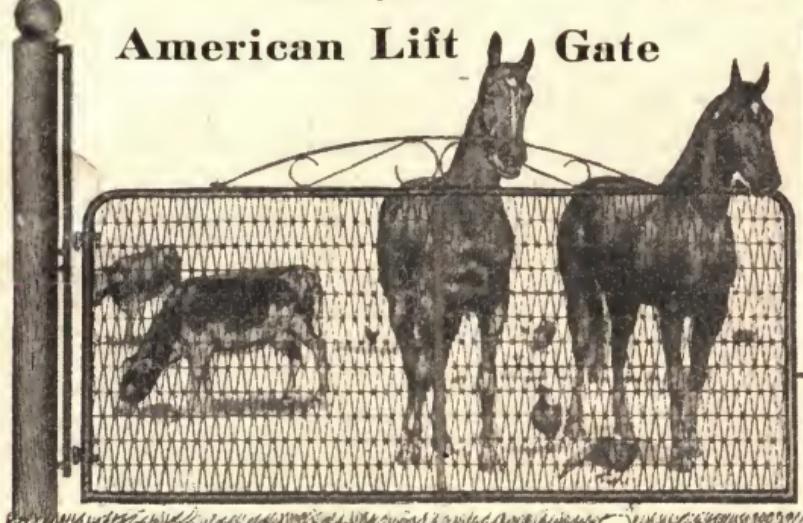
# American Lift Gate

Made with Pipe Steel Frame and with plain or ornamental top.



Plain Top Raised.

# American Lift Gate



Ornamental Top, Lowered.

**W**HÈRE stock stand near a gate, snow often becomes packed so that it is almost impossible to open a gate of the ordinary kind. The American Lift Gate solves this problem and overcomes conditions which have been a source of annoyance and inconvenience.

Frequently it is desirable to allow hogs, chickens and small animals to pass from one enclosure to another, and at the same time exclude cattle, horses and large animals. The American Lift Gate easily enables this to be done, and in a very simple, ingenious and convenient way, as shown in illustration.

In the construction of the frame we offer our newly developed pipe frame having all the strength and rigidity of the tubular section. The triangle or truss-mesh fabric, while serving the purpose of a filler, also lends bridgelike form for additional rigidity and strength. The combination of the frame and the truss filling thus produces the highest type of fence gate and answers every requirement of good engineering practice.

Weight means strength, hence a comparison of these gates with others of similar size is convincingly in favor of the American Lift Gate.

American Lift Gates are shipped full length as listed. Therefore, posts should be set 6 inches further apart than the length of the gate indicates. That is, for a 12-foot gate, the posts should be set 12 feet 6 inches apart. The top of the posts should be 30 inches higher than the top of the gate.

### **LIST PRICES. AMERICAN LIFT GATE.**

Effective Jan. 7, 1911. Subject to change without notice.  
Made in 4 Heights and 3 Widths. Both Plain and Ornamental Tops.

Full Lengths and Heights of Gates	Approximate Weight, Pounds	List Prices, Pipe Frame	
		Plain Top	Ornamental Top
10x34	69	\$ 8.30	\$ 9.05
10x42	74	8.65	9.40
10x50	79	9.05	9.80
10x58	84	9.40	10.15
12x34	76	8.90	9.65
12x42	82	9.20	9.95
12x50	88	9.50	10.25
12x58	94	9.85	10.60
14x34	84	9.10	9.85
14x42	90	9.45	10.20
14x50	97	9.95	10.70
14x58	103	10.30	11.05

### **F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

*Prices of gates do not include posts,*

### **Hanging Gates on American Steel Fence Posts**

In hanging our gates on American steel fence posts the distance between posts should be 4 inches more than the length of the gate. This applies to Walk, Single Drive and Double Drive gates.

The best plan is to attach the fixtures to the posts and hang the gate between the posts before the concrete sets. In this way a perfect adjustment is secured.

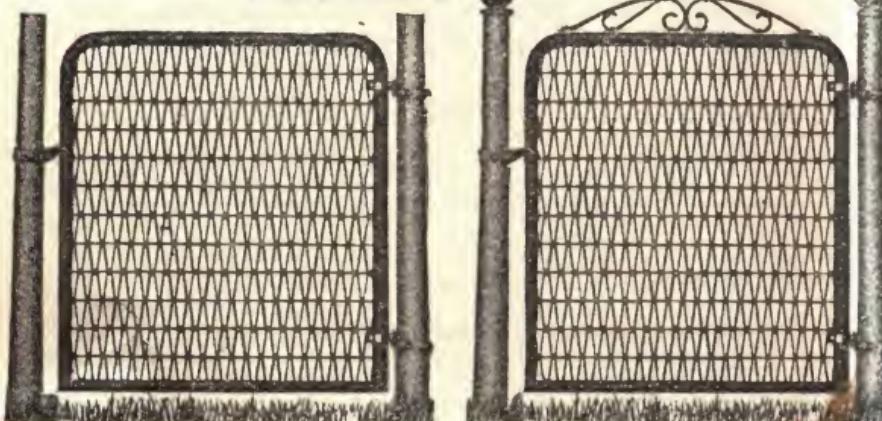
## American Steel Gates

ALL our steel gates have recently been remodeled, resulting in marked improvements both as to structure and operation. Frames are made of either "T" or pipe steel, the wire filling is securely attached on all sides and all splices and ends are covered by the frame, leaving the contact surface smooth.

All gates are filled with an improved galvanized steel fabric especially designed for the purpose. This fabric has solid lateral wires, No. 10 gage. The diagonal, or cross wires, are in the form of a bridge truss. It braces the gate frame in all directions and gives it vast strength and rigidity. The mesh has a 2-inch triangular opening, small enough to stop the smallest objects.

For Walk Gates, set posts  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches further apart than the width of gate. For Double Drive Gates set posts 6 inches further apart than width of gate. For Single Drive Gates set posts 4 inches further apart than width of gate. For example, for a 3-foot Walk Gate, posts should be set 3 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart; if a 12-foot Double Drive Gate, posts should be 12 feet 6 inches apart. For hanging gates on Steel Posts see page 35.

### Walk Gates



Plain Top. Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in "T" Steel Frame.

Ornamental Top. Pipe Frame. Made also in "T" Steel Frame.

Steel Posts shown.

### List Prices, Walk Gates

Effective July 11, 1910.

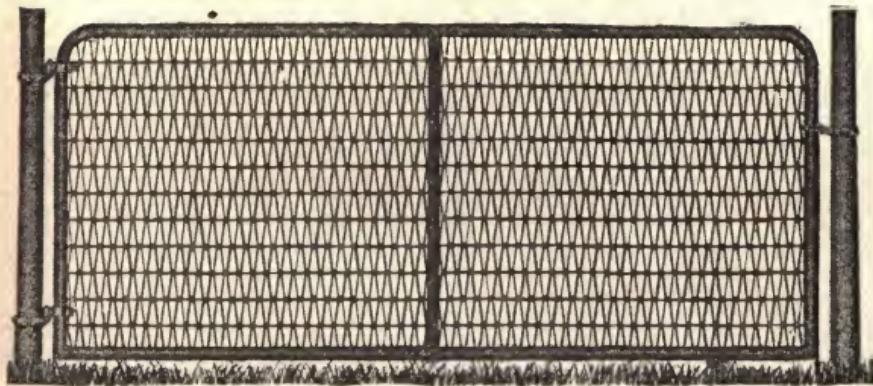
Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight, Pounds		List Prices	
	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame	Plain Top.	Ornamental Top
3 ft. x 34 in.	21	16	\$2.55	\$3.05
3 ft. x 42 in.	23	18	2.65	3.15
3 ft. x 50 in.	26	20	2.75	3.25
3 ft. x 58 in.	28	22	2.90	3.40
4 ft. x 34 in.	25	19	2.85	3.35
4 ft. x 42 in.	27	21	3.00	3.50
4 ft. x 50 in.	30	24	3.10	3.60
4 ft. x 58 in.	33	26	3.25	3.75
5 ft. x 34 in.	51	30	4.60	5.10
5 ft. x 42 in.	55	33	4.80	5.30
5 ft. x 50 in.	60	36	5.05	5.55
5 ft. x 58 in.	64	39	5.35	5.85

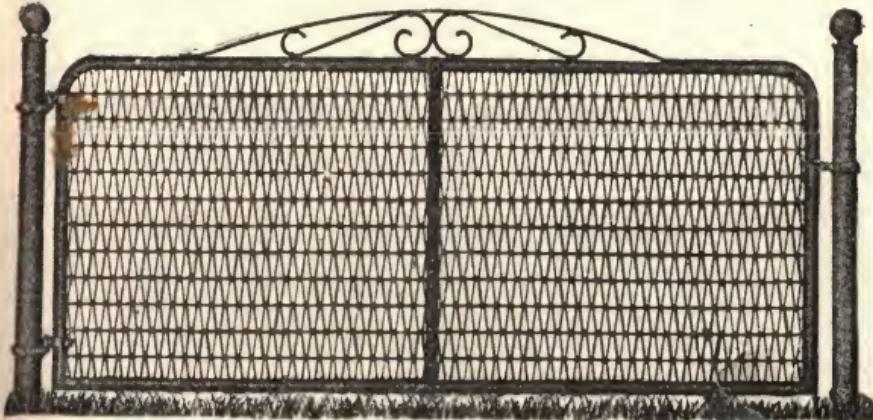
### F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

In ordering gates, please specify whether T steel or pipe frame gates are wanted. Prices of gates do not include posts.

# Single Drive Gates



Plain Top. Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in T Steel Frame.  
Steel Posts shown.



Ornamental Top. Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in  
T Steel Frame. Steel Posts shown.

## LIST PRICES, SINGLE DRIVE GATES

Effective July 11, 1910.

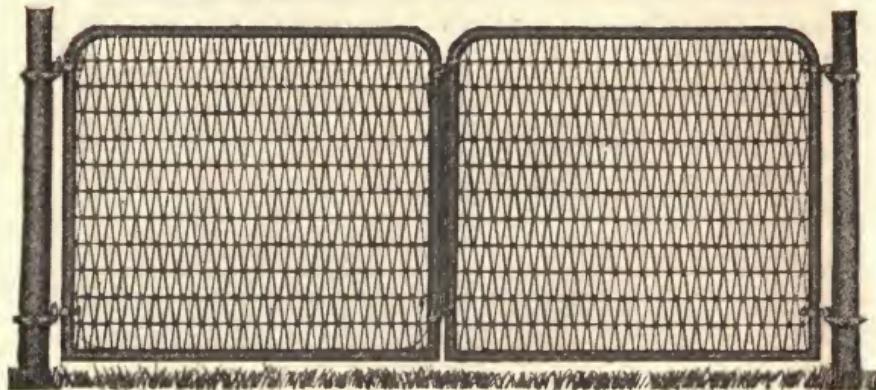
Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight, Pounds		List Prices	
	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame	Plain Top	Ornamental Top
10 ft. x 34 in.	84	52	\$6.30	\$7.05
10 ft. x 42 in.	90	57	6.65	7.40
10 ft. x 50 in.	99	62	7.05	7.80
10 ft. x 58 in.	105	67	7.40	8.15
12 ft. x 34 in.	100	59	6.90	7.65
12 ft. x 42 in.	107	65	7.20	7.95
12 ft. x 50 in.	114	71	7.50	8.25
12 ft. x 58 in.	120	77	7.85	8.60
14 ft. x 34 in.	116	67	7.10	7.85
14 ft. x 42 in.	122	73	7.45	8.20
14 ft. x 50 in.	128	80	7.95	8.70
14 ft. x 58 in.	135	86	8.30	9.05

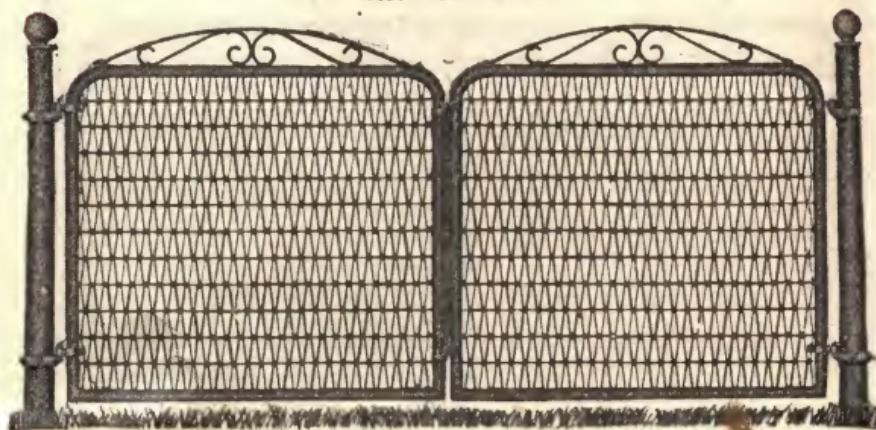
F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

In ordering gates, please specify whether T steel or pipe frame gates are wanted. Prices of gates do not include posts.

# Double Drive Gates



Plain Top. Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in T Steel Frame.  
Steel Posts shown.



Ornamental Top. Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in T Steel Frame.  
Steel Posts shown.

## LIST PRICES, DOUBLE DRIVE GATES

Effective July 11, 1910.

Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight, Pounds		List Prices T Steel or Pipe Frame	
	T Steel	Pipe Frame	Plain Top	Ornamental Top
10 ft. x 34 in.	103	58	\$ 8.50	\$10.00
10 ft. x 42 in.	112	64	9.00	10.50
10 ft. x 50 in.	123	71	9.55	11.05
10 ft. x 58 in.	131	77	10.20	11.70
12 ft. x 34 in.	115	65	9.10	10.60
12 ft. x 42 in.	121	72	9.55	11.05
12 ft. x 50 in.	136	79	10.10	11.60
12 ft. x 58 in.	145	86	10.65	12.15

### F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

In ordering gates, please specify whether T steel or pipe frame gates are wanted. Prices of gates do not include posts.

# Yankee Gates

THE Yankee form of gate is especially adapted to farm and railroad uses. It long has been popular, largely due to the fact that no matter if the posts move slightly in any direction, it does not affect the operation of the gate. A Yankee Gate once properly hung needs no further attention.

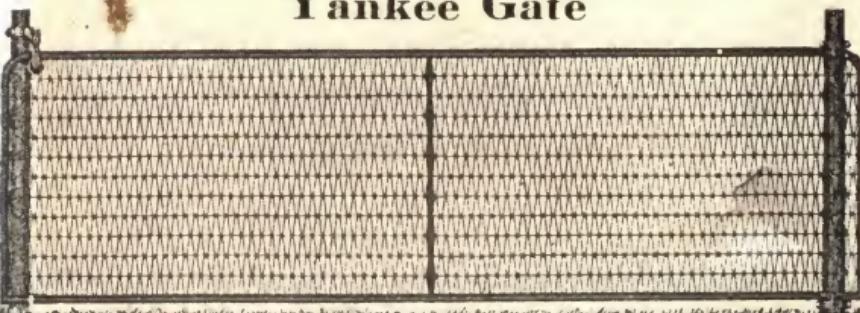
## Hanging Yankee Gates on Wood Posts

An auger and a monkey wrench are the only tools needed to hang the Yankee Gate. All of our Yankee Gates are made 10 inches wider than the indicated opening.

For instance, a 14 ft. Yankee Gate is 14 feet 10 inches wide and is intended to lap five inches on each post. For a 14 ft. Yankee Gate set the posts 14 ft. apart and the gate will fit all right. For 12 ft. Yankee Gate set posts 12 ft. apart. All holes in the hinge posts for Yankee Gates should be bored at an angle of 45 degrees from the line of the gate when closed or wide open, as indicated in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6

## Yankee Gate



Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in T Steel Frame.  
Steel Posts Shown.

### LIST PRICES, YANKEE GATE WITHOUT CRANES

Effective November 23, 1908.

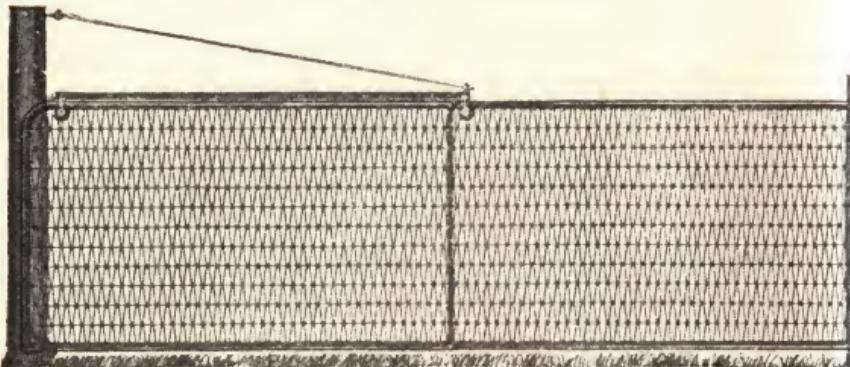
Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight Pounds		List Prices	
	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame
12 ft. x 50 in.	120	101	\$7.95	\$ 8.15
12 ft. x 58 in.	129	107	8.25	8.55
14 ft. x 50 in.	133	113	8.45	8.80
14 ft. x 58 in.	144	120	8.65	9.20
16 ft. x 50 in.	145	141	8.90	11.00
16 ft. x 58 in.	160	150	9.25	11.50

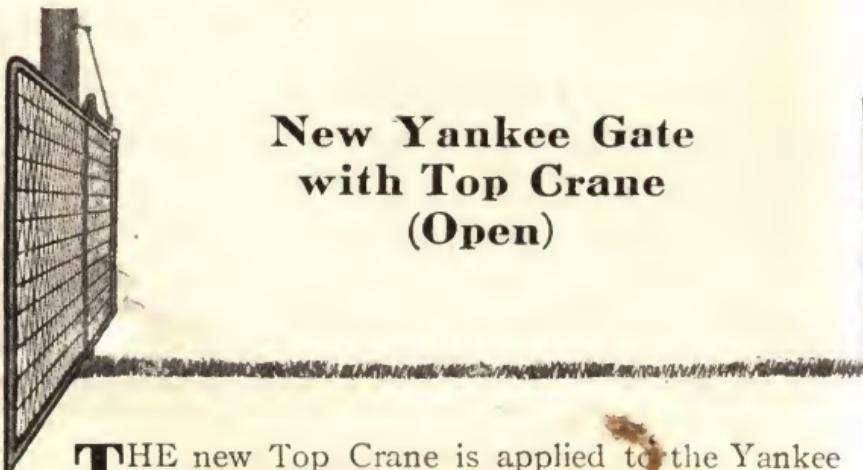
### F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.

In ordering gates, please specify whether T steel or pipe frame gates are wanted. Prices of gates do not include posts.

## New Yankee Gate with Top Crane (Closed)



Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in T Steel Frame.



## New Yankee Gate with Top Crane (Open)

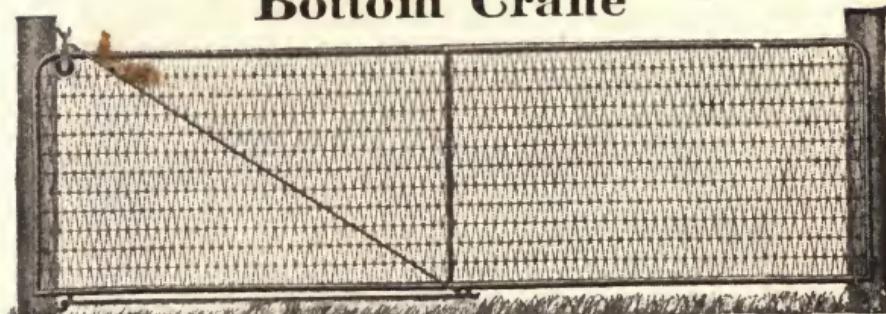
THE new Top Crane is applied to the Yankee Gate as above shown and for the purpose of supporting and carrying the weight of the gate in all positions. With the crane there is no lifting to be done and the opening may be just enough to let through a man or a horse or full width as shown in the above cut. As the gate is supported midway between the posts as well as at the posts, sagging is impossible. The gate slides half way open and swings the other half. To hang the crane properly the hinge post must be at least 18 or 20 inches higher than the gate proper. In fact the holes for crane rod hook and hinge hook should be 18 inches center to center. The latch end of the gate can be raised or lowered 6 to 8 inches by turning nut on end of crane rod.

**LIST PRICES, YANKEE GATE WITH  
TOP CRANE**

Effective November 23, 1908.

Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight, Pounds		List Prices	
	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame
12 ft. x 50 in.	140	121	\$ 9.15	\$ 9.45
12 ft. x 58 in.	151	129	9.50	9.85
14 ft. x 50 in.	156	136	9.80	10.10
14 ft. x 58 in.	167	143	10.00	10.50
16 ft. x 50 in.	171	166	10.35	12.30
16 ft. x 58 in.	185	175	10.70	12.80

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.****New Yankee Gate with  
Bottom Crane**

Showing Pipe Frame. Made also in T Steel Frame

The new Bottom Crane in operation is almost identical with the Top Crane, the main difference being the gate is supported at the bottom. This makes it necessary that the bottom of the gate be 4 or 5 inches above the surface of the ground. The latch end of the gate can be raised or lowered 6 to 8 inches by adjusting the supporting rods of the crane.

**LIST PRICES, YANKEE GATE WITH  
BOTTOM CRANE**

Effective November 23, 1908.

Subject to change without notice.

Size	Approximate Weight, Pounds		List Prices	
	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame	T Steel Frame	Pipe Frame
12 ft. x 50 in.	132	113	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.05
12 ft. x 58 in.	140	118	9.15	9.45
14 ft. x 50 in.	146	126	9.35	9.70
14 ft. x 58 in.	157	133	9.60	10.10
16 ft. x 50 in.	160	156	9.90	11.90
16 ft. x 58 in.	173	163	10.25	12.40

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

In ordering gates, please specify whether T steel or pipe frame gates are wanted. Prices of gates do not include posts.

# U.S. Automatic Stretcher



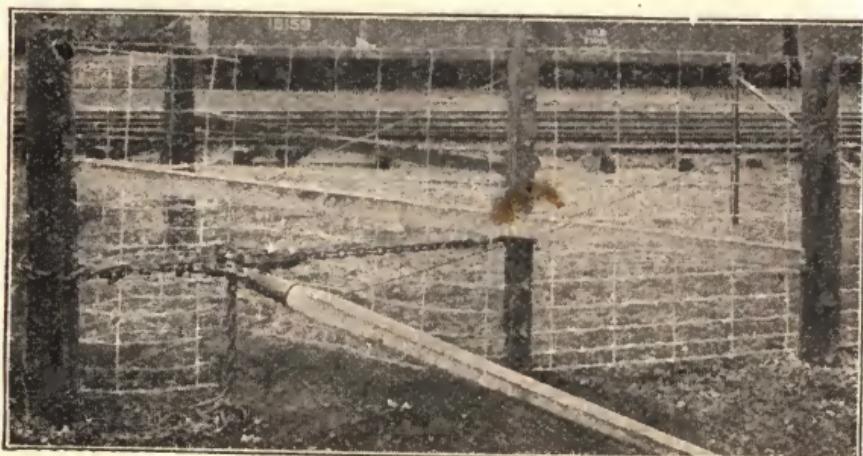
[Patented]

## For Stretching Woven Wire Fence

Safest, most rapid, powerful and durable Stretcher ever placed on the market.

### HOW TO USE IT

**W**ITH the post chain fasten the stretcher to and at proper distance from the end post so that the wood end brace will not interfere with the free operation of the dogs on the stretching chain. Operate the lever on the back or side of the fence line opposite to that on which the fence is to be stapled.



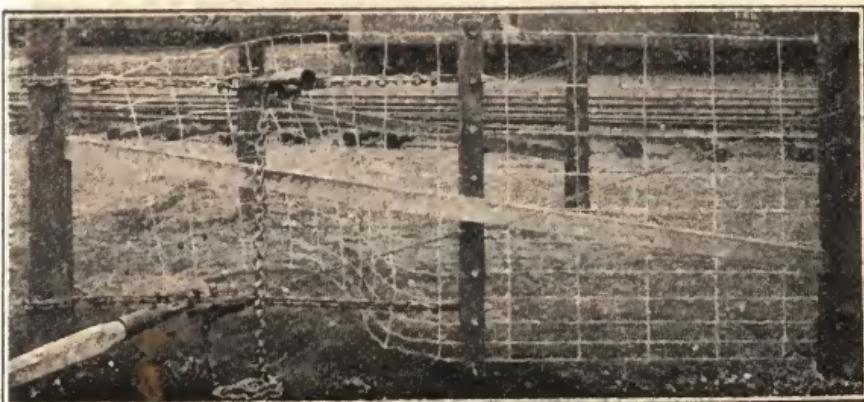
U.S. Stretcher in Use Making Center Pull.

Connect the stretching chain with the wood clamp by the large hook, placing the hook so that as nearly as possible there will be the same number of bars above as below the hook. This equalizes the strain. After leaving the dogs the stretching chain should pass back of and between the circular guides at base of the dogs. These guides help hold the chain straight and are especially helpful in releasing.

A swivel is provided in the chain whereby the chain can be straightened either before the strain is put on or after a few links have been taken up. Be sure to get the stretching chain straight before any heavy pulling is done, as even a quarter twist in the chain will seriously interfere with the operation. The dogs should slip into place on the links without any pounding or other assistance. If the stretching chain is straight, it should not be necessary to touch any part of the stretcher except the lever either in stretching or releasing.

For a lever use a good sound stick of wood or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch pipe from 5 to 8 feet in length. The longer the lever, the greater strain you can put on the fence. To stretch the fence, simply move the lever forward and backward sufficiently to allow the dogs to engage the links of the chain.

To release the chain the movement is the same as in stretching except you go a little farther. In other words, to release you force the lever sharply toward the fence until the little pin in the spring



Two U. S. Stretchers in Use Making Pull from Top and Bottom

case slips into its slot, then move the lever in the opposite direction and the foremost dog will back away from the chain and engage a lower link. After the lower link is engaged, again press the lever toward the fence and the other dog will be released. Continue until all strain is off.

Keep the working parts of the stretcher well oiled, including the points of the dogs that engage the links of the chain.

The clamp bars are steel lined, and if the nuts are well turned down on the bolts there will be no slipping of wires. The clamp bolts have square shoulders to prevent turning in the wood.

The U. S. is a one man stretcher. That is, one man can operate it, and by using a long lever can get all the power necessary.

The U. S. Stretcher can be used singly pulling from center of clamp, or can be used in pairs pulling from top and bottom.

All stretching chains are 8 feet in length.

We do not furnish levers. Shipping weight 95 lbs.

#### **LIST PRICE**

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

U. S. Stretcher, each.....\$8.00

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

## **The Lott Stretcher**

This illustration shows the Lott Stretcher, which is operated by a long lever much the same as the U. S. Stretch-

er is operated. However, while the Lott Stretcher has served a good purpose, it is not automatic either in stretching or releasing and cannot be compared with the U. S. in saving time, ease of operation or safety.



[Patented]

All stretching chains are 8 feet in length.

The Lott Stretcher can be used in pairs same as the U. S. Stretcher, if parties prefer to pull alternately from top and bottom of fence.

We do not furnish levers. Shipping weight, 85 lbs.

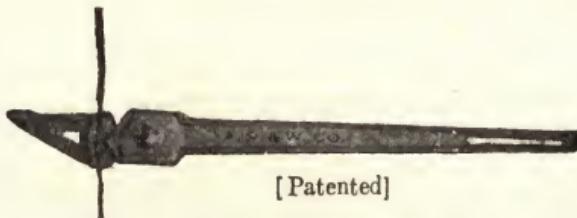
#### **LIST PRICE**

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

Lott Stretcher, each..... \$7.00

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

## **A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher**



This tool is meeting with great favor and is without doubt the only tool of the kind obtainable that fully and satisfactorily meets the requirements of a finishing stretcher. This tool in connection with the U. S. or Lott Stretcher constitutes a complete fence stretching outfit both for the farmer and professional fence builder.

It does not injure the wire but has a grip that never slips. It is all metal, hence very strong and durable. It works in any position. It is just the thing for tightening up barbed and smooth wire fences as well as woven wire fences. By its use woven wire fence can be erected without losing a particle of the tension in removing the heavy stretcher.

Shipping weight, about 6 lbs.

#### **LIST PRICES**

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher, per dozen. \$12.00  
A. S. & W. Single Wire Stretcher, each..... 1.00

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

## American Fence Tool



A very convenient tool made of fine steel, especially adapted to fence building purposes. It is staple puller, hammer, cutter and plier combined.

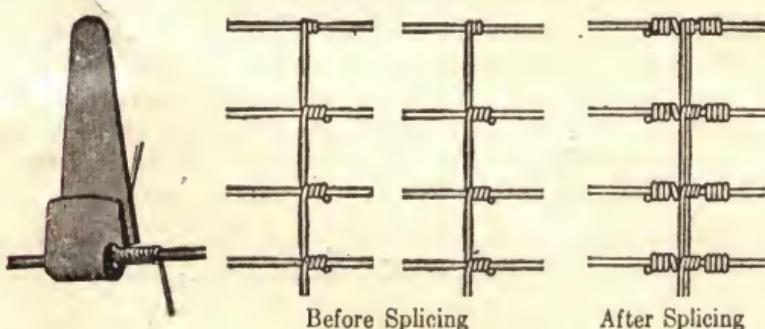
Shipping weight, per dozen, 32 lbs.  
" " per half dozen, 17 lbs.

### **LIST PRICES**

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.  
American Fence Tool, per dozen.....\$12.00  
American Fence Tool, per half dozen..... 6.00

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

## The American Splicer



Necessary and convenient for splicing wire in woven wire fence or elsewhere. Inexpensive and does the work well.

Shipping weight per dozen, 3 lbs.

### **LIST PRICES**

Effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.  
American Splicer, per dozen.....\$0.75

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

# Fence Building

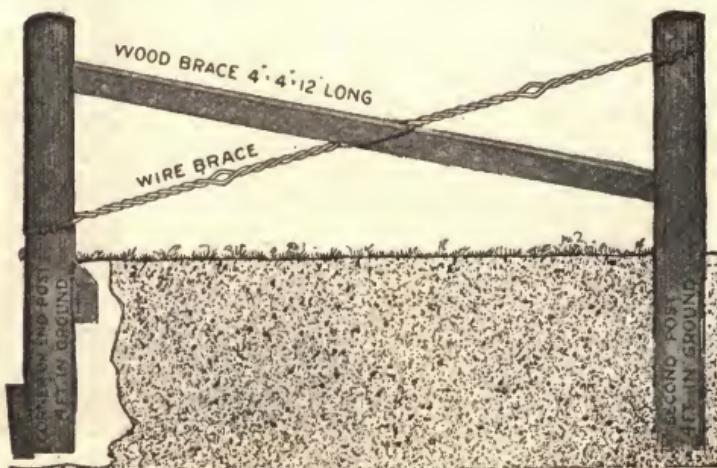
## The Whole Story

**F**IRST class posts and proper stretching of woven wire fence are two prime considerations in the initial business of building a fence. The construction work is of the utmost importance. The best fence that can be made will give poor service if not adequately stretched upon sound and rigid posts. It is a good principle to stretch the fence until it appears to be tight—and then stretch it again. With substantial posts, either wood or steel, a well stretched fence will be a product of complete satisfaction.

If wood posts are used, the first two posts at either end of the line should be long enough to admit setting four to four and one-half feet in the ground, and they should be not less than six inches in diameter at the small end, and as much greater as the source of supply will permit. As a general rule, the bigger the post the better it will be and cheaper



Fig. 1. Wood end post fitted with anchors.



End Post

Fig. 2. Anchors bearing against ground. Corner Post.

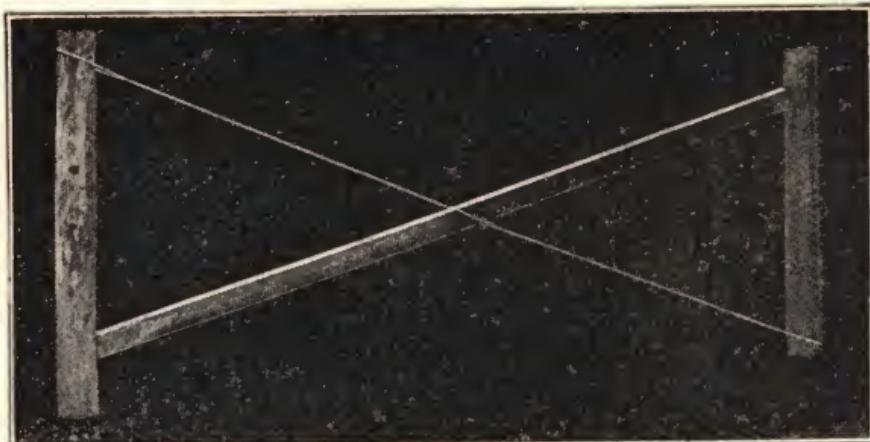


Fig. 3. Wood and wire braces.

ultimately. If American steel fence posts are used, the end, corner and gate posts should be set in concrete. The necessary braces and equipments are furnished with the posts, as well as the means for fastening the fence to the post. We issue a comprehensive booklet describing steel fence posts and giving full instructions. It will be sent free to anyone upon request.

In setting the wood end post, anchors should be used, as shown in Fig 1. The end and second posts with necessary braces and anchors constitute the foundation of the fence, and it is unwise to expect the best service unless the end posts are permanently fixed in position. Anchors on a post should be well spiked and the post dressed just enough to get a good bearing surface. The anchors may be made of any solid piece of wood with a bearing equivalent of 2 in. x 6 in. x 24 in. long. The post should be placed so that the top anchor will bear against the ground in the direction the fence is to be pulled, as shown in Fig. 2. Tamp every particle of earth in

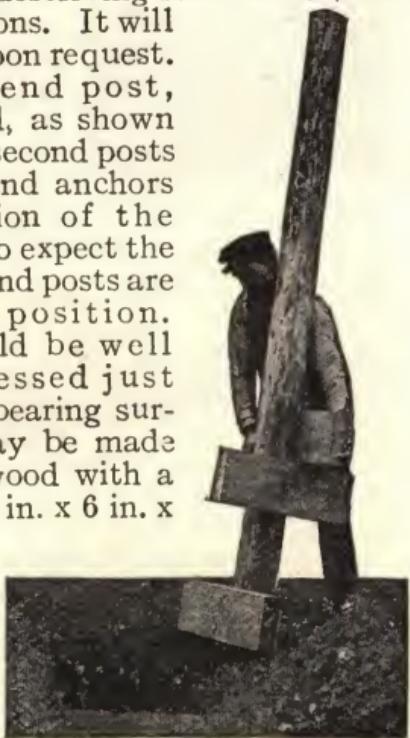


Fig. 4. Corner post fitted for anchoring.



Fig. 5. Braces and corner post.

filling the holes so the posts will be as solid as a tree.

## Wood and Wire Braces

The second or brace post, also anchored to secure a better job, should be set about eleven feet from the end post, to permit the employment of a wood brace  $4 \times 4 \times 12$ , or its equivalent, 12 feet long, placed diagonally, to make sure the brace is stiff enough to stand the pressure without buckling or curving. This brace should be set flat against the post, about ten inches from the ground at the second post and the same distance from the top of the end post. On the second post flatten the post just enough to allow the brace to have a solid bearing surface. Do not mortise so as to weaken the post. Spike both ends of brace securely.

The brace now having been set diagonally between the two posts, use No. 8 (or larger) soft galvanized wire for a counter brace, winding and stapling it around the bottom of the end post close to the ground, and around the end or second post about six inches from its top, having used an A. S. & W. stretcher to draw the wire brace as tight as possible. Then with a claw-hammer or other tool



Fig. 6. Post anchor for hollow places.

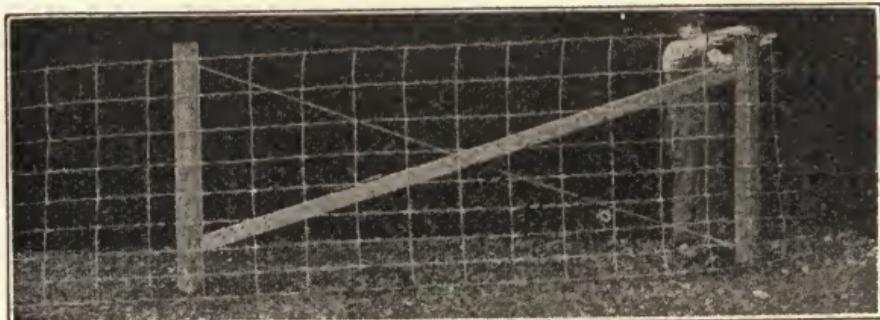


Fig. 7. Leaving ends to wrap and staple.

inserted between the wires and midway between the posts and intersection with wood brace; twist the wire brace until it becomes a hard and taut cable. Do this above and below the wood brace. When the end and second posts are properly set they will have the appearance of Fig. 3. The corner post should be anchored as shown in Fig. 4, similar to the end post, excepting that one more anchor is attached, to brace it in both directions. A brace post is set identically the same as above described, in each direction from the corner post, and when completed the job will appear as in Fig. 5.

### **Line Posts**

In wire fence the work of the line posts is minimized, the wind pressure reduced almost to zero, hence the function of the line post is confined to holding the fence in position and sustaining a part of the weight. We recommend that line posts be spaced one rod apart. If wood posts are used best



Fig. 8. Wrapping line wire around own member.



Fig. 9. Fence fastened to end post.

results are secured by setting them at least three feet in the ground and then thoroughly tamping the earth filler. If steel posts are employed they may be driven in two to three feet. Should there be a hollow or depression in the ground along the fence line, it will be necessary to anchor a post at the low point, the anchor being placed as shown in Fig. 6, so the fence shall not pull the post out of the ground.



Fig. 10. Splicing wire fence.

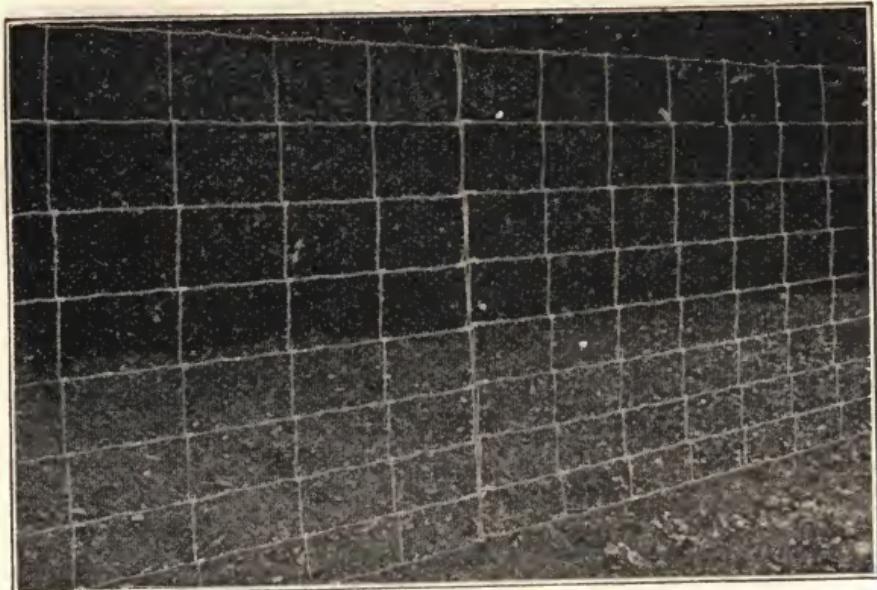


Fig. 11. The finished splice.

## Stretching the Fence

Assuming the line posts have been set in line, perpendicular and tamped, the work of stretching the fence may begin. Unroll enough fence to fasten around the end or corner post, as desired, standing the fence up against the post. The large meshes of the fence should be at the top of the post. Leave enough extra fence to go clear around the post, making sure the stay wires are parallel with the post. Fasten each line wire around the post, twisting or wrapping the line wire around its own member,

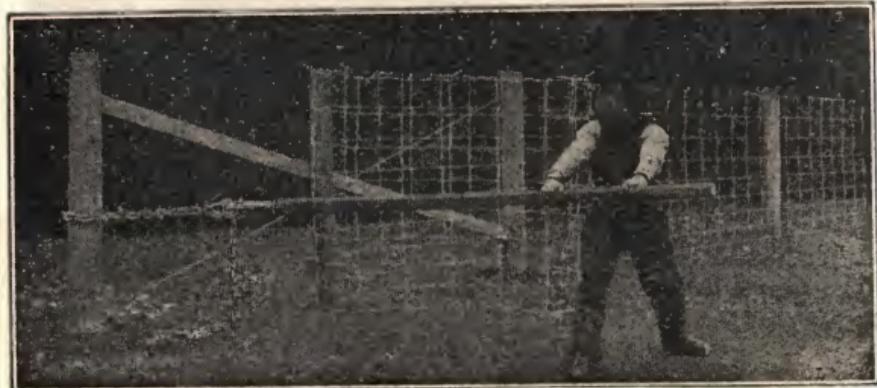


Fig. 12. U. S. Automatic Stretcher in action.



Fig. 13. Using single wire stretcher.

as indicated in Fig. 8. Then each line wire should be thoroughly stapled to the end post and these staples driven down firmly. In this respect the stapling of the end post differs from stapling the intermediate posts, the latter not being driven in tightly but should be left so each line wire can work back and forth through the staple, thus providing against a

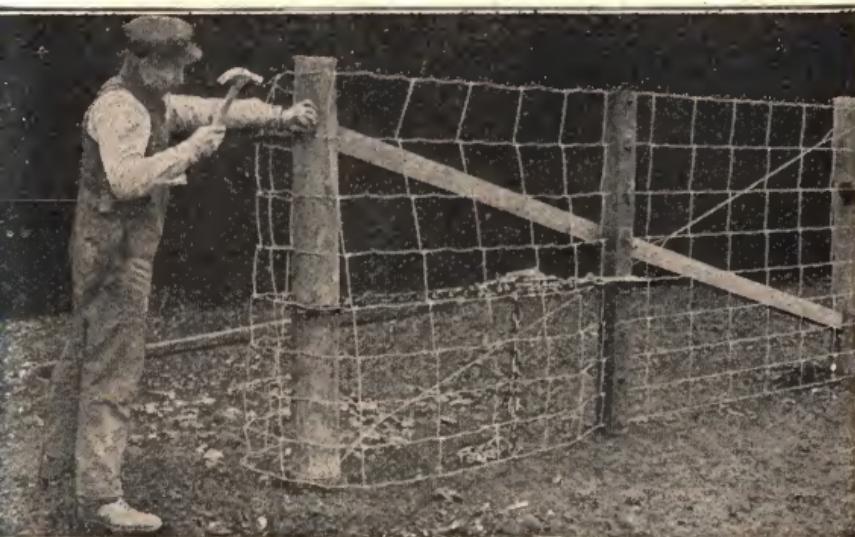


Fig. 14. Driving staples in end post.

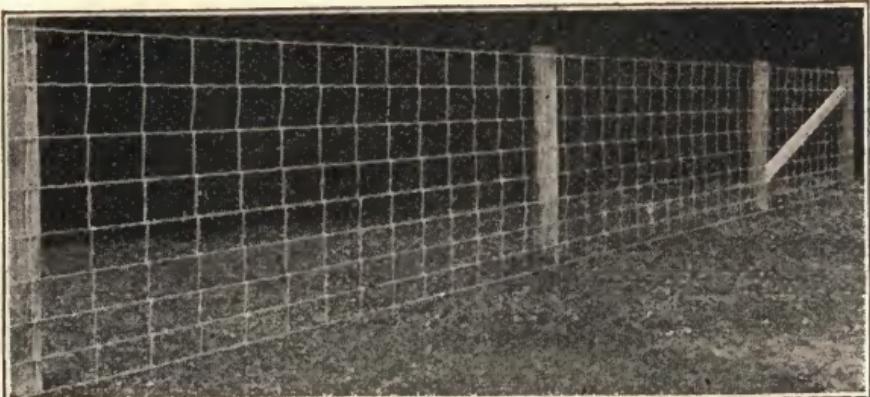


Fig. 15. The completed fence.

sudden strain on the fence at one point and distributing the stress over the entire length of the fence line. Continue then to unroll the fence flat upon the ground along the line of posts, Fig. 9. When done and another roll is to be spliced, leave approximately six inches of wire from each stay at the end and splice it by wrapping the end of one wire around the corresponding wire of the second roll of fence and the same with the opposite wire, as shown in Fig. 10. When completed, the splice will have the appearance of Fig. 11.

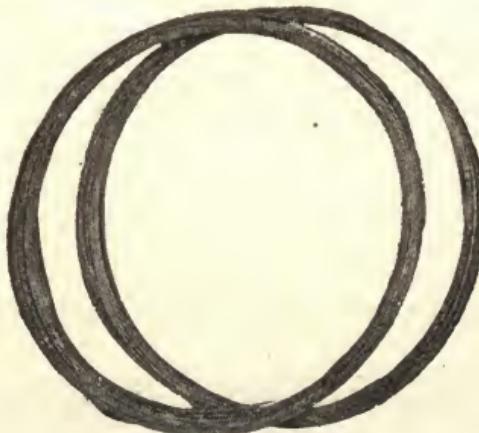
Go to the other end of the line and stretch the fence as much as is possible by hand while it lies on the ground. Then attach stretcher clamp bar tightly, carefully going over the nuts or burrs several times. Place the large hook on the wooden clamp, the open side of the hook towards the posts or fence line, and in such position that there shall be an equal number of line wires above and below the hook. Work the stretcher back and forth until the fence is thoroughly tight. At least two-thirds of each tension curve should be pulled out. Be not afraid to stretch American fence.

In using the U. S. automatic stretcher a long lever especially is desirable, because with it one man may accomplish as much as several men with a short lever. When properly attached the stretcher will have the appearance of Fig. 12. There still is a little slack in the fence between the large stretcher clamp and the end post, which must be taken up, each wire by itself, with the A. S. & W. single wire stretcher. This is illustrated in Fig. 13, where it

will be noticed that the man holds the stretcher with his body, leaving his hands free to do the work of stapling. Drive the staples on the end post tightly, then draw each individual wire around the post, fastening and twisting the wire to the corresponding member of the fence, as shown in Fig. 14. After this has been done, remove the clamp bar from the fence and, as illustrated in Fig. 15, the completed fence will show as a well built, enduring structure, efficient and sightly.

## **Brace Wire for End and Corner Posts**

We furnish the very best quality of No. 8 galvanized bracing wire put up in coils, each coil containing amply sufficient wire for two braces.

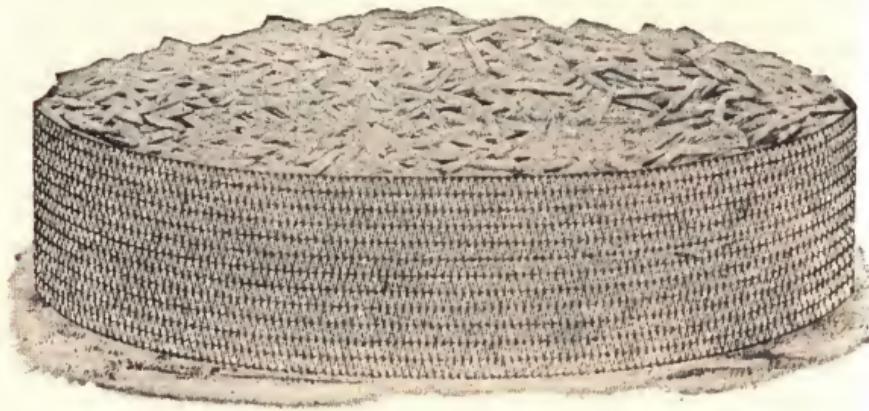


This arrangement is a great convenience, insuring the fence builder the proper wire for bracing and at a very reasonable cost. Ask your dealer for our small coils of bracing wire.

Furnished to dealers in 100 lb. lots only.

# American Steel Corn Cribs

Made of galvanized Steel Wire, 2-inch mesh. Durable, thoroughly ventilated, vermin and fire proof, stronger and cheaper than wood. Made in two sizes.

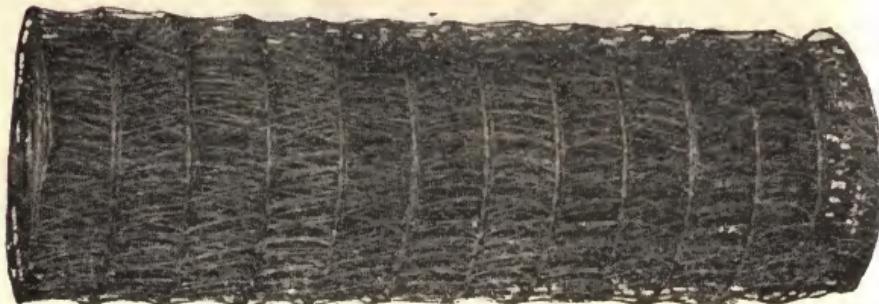


## American Crib Size No. 50

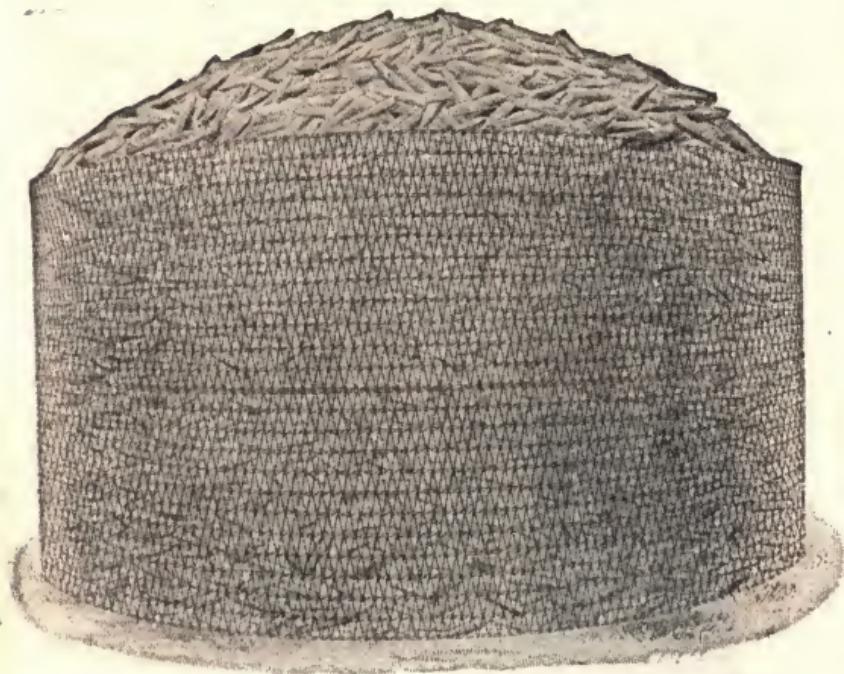
Capacity . . . 400 bushels  
Diameter . . 15 feet 6 inches  
Height . . . 4 feet 2 inches

By using two No. 50 Cribs, one above the other, capacity of 800 bushels is secured. This would also make a total height of 8 feet 4 inches.

**READY FOR SHIPMENT**



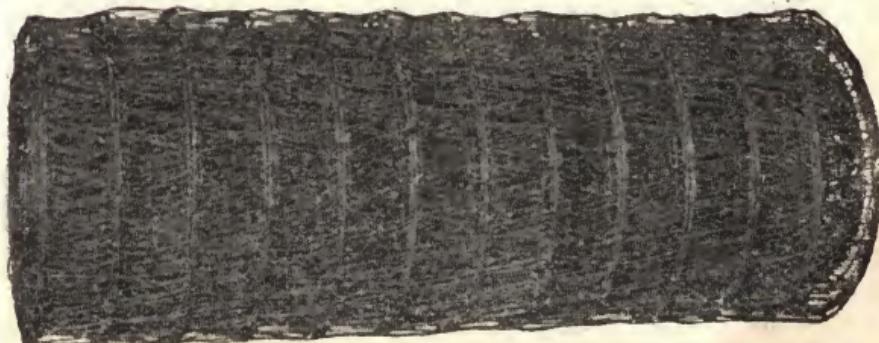
**Size No. 50**—Is put up in one piece or section.



## American Crib Size No. 75

Capacity . . . 400 bushels  
Diameter . . . 11 feet 8 inches  
Height . . . 8 feet 4 inches

**READY FOR SHIPMENT**

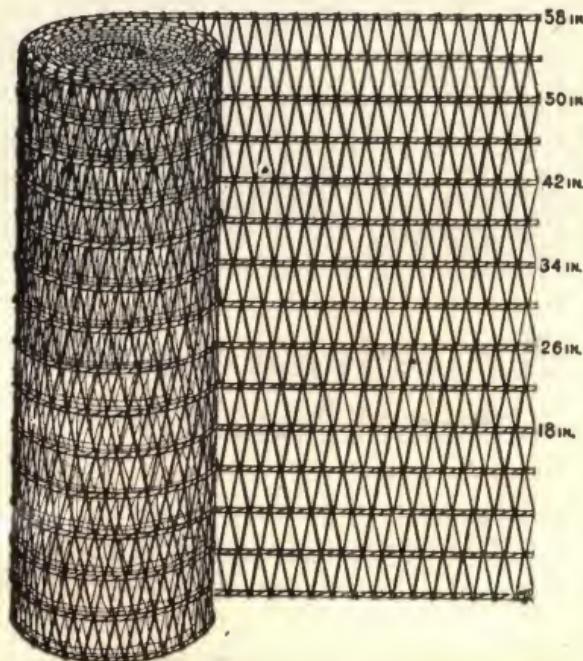


**Size No. 75**—Is put up in two pieces or sections of equal length but packed together in a single roll.

**What Constitutes a Bushel of Corn.**

Generally ear corn is meant in speaking of corn crib capacity. A bushel of corn always means sufficient of the shelled kernels to make either a bushel in weight or a bushel in measurement. Corn is, however, often handled and sold in the ear. Therefore, allowance is made in the weight taken for a bushel to cover cobs.

In most states 56 pounds constitutes a bushel of shelled corn, but if bought or sold in the ear, 14 lbs. is added, making 70 lbs. of ear corn to the bushel. A bushel of ear corn clearly requires more crib space than a bushel of shelled corn. Hence we give the capacity of our cribs in bushels of ear corn. If the corn is of good quality the crib should yield about the same number of bushels of shelled corn as its capacity in ear corn.

**American Steel Corn Cribbing in Rolls.**

We also furnish American Steel Corn Cribbing in rolls of 10, 20 and 30 rods each. It is all 2-inch mesh and in heights as indicated in table below. By buying the cribbing in rolls it is readily adapted to covering any and all styles of corn cribs and is much better and cheaper than wood for this purpose.

**LIST PRICES**

Effective March 1, 1907. Subject to change without notice.

Size No.	Sections	Diam-eter ft. in.	Height from Bottom to Top of Com-pleted Crib ft. in.	Capa-city bushels	Approx. Weight lbs.	List Prices per Crib
50	1	15 6	4 2	400	77	\$ 9.00
75	2	11 8	8 4	400	117	13.40

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

**LIST PRICES IN ROLLS**

Revised and effective January 12, 1909. Subject to change without notice.

**Specifications**

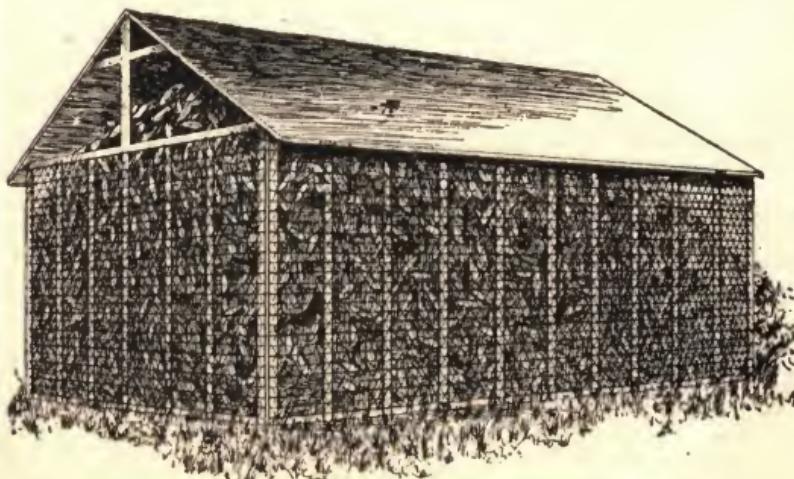
Cables—2 Strands, No. 12½ Galvanized Wire.  
Cross Wires—No. 14 Galvanized Wire.

Height Inches	Size of Mesh in Inches	Approximate Weight per Rod lts.	List Price per Rod
58	2 x 4	29.5	\$5.84
50	2 x 4	25.4	5.12
42	2 x 4	21.4	4.38
34	2 x 4	17.3	3.62
26	2 x 4	13.2	2.50
18	2 x 4	9.2	1.80

**F. O. B. Mills. Discount to trade.**

Regular rolls 30, 20 and 10 rods each.

30-rod rolls cut without waste for 5 cribs, capacity 700 to 800 bushels each. 6 rods of 50 or 58-inch material per crib.



Frame Crib Covered with American Steel Corn Cribbing.



**Packed in Kegs with Red Heads**

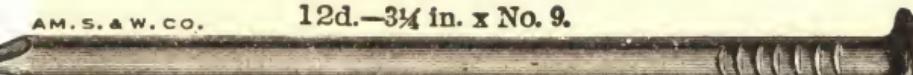
Made in all sizes and patterns from the best steel or iron.

The experience of nearly half a century of progressive manufacture is embodied in the Juniata shoe. The product is a shoe thoroughly adapted to all requirements in shape, finish and quality of metal.

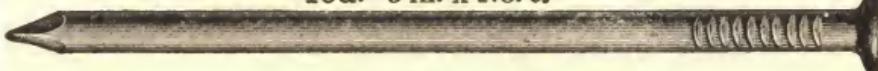
Juniata toe calks are made in blunt, medium and sharp patterns in all sizes and dimensions.

*Illustrated catalogue, showing different patterns of Juniata shoes adapted for all purposes, free upon request.*

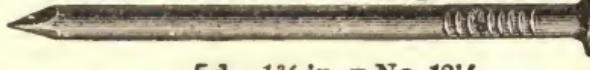
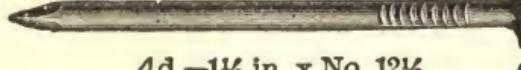
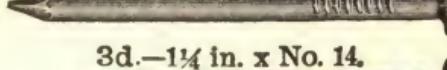
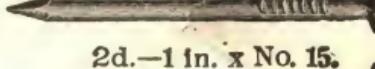
A.M.S. &amp; W. CO.

12d.— $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. x No. 9.

10d.—3 in. x No. 9.

9d.— $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. x No. 10 1/4.8d.— $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. x No. 10 1/4.7d.— $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. x No. 11 1/2.

6d.—2 in. x No. 11 1/2.

5d.— $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. x No. 12 1/2.4d.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. x No. 12 1/2.3d.— $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. x No. 14.

2d.—1 in. x No. 15.



## American Wire Nails

Common and Miscellaneous,  
Box, Casing, Flooring, Fence,  
Tobacco, Boat, Roofing,  
Slating, Shingle, Finishing,  
Clinch, Hinge, Car,  
Barrel, Fine, Lining,  
Clout, Broom, Basket,  
Berry-box, Wagon, Dowel,  
Tie-marking Nails,  
Staples,  
Escutcheon Pins,  
Large Head Barbed Roofing Nails,  
American Felt Roofing Nails,  
R. R. and Boat Spikes.

*Illustrated catalogue, showing all kinds of wire  
nails for every purpose, furnished free upon request.*

# STANDARD NAIL CARD

**Advances on Standard Wire Nails, in Kegs**

**Originally Adopted and Effective December 1, 1896**

**Revised February 1, 1910**

**COMMON, FENCE,  
SHINGLE, TOBACCO,  
FLOORING AND COMMON  
BRADS.**

**ADVANCES.**

20d to 60d.....	Base
10d to 16d.....	\$0 05
8d and 9d.....	10
6d and 7d.....	20
4d and 5d.....	30
3d.....	45
2d.....	70

**BARBED COMMON AND  
BARBED CAR NAILS**

15 cents advance  
over common

**CASING, SIDING AND  
SMOOTH BOX NAILS**

10d and larger.....	\$0 15
8d and 9d.....	25
6d and 7d.....	35
4d and 5d.....	50
3d.....	70
2d.....	1 00

Barbed Box, 15 cents advance  
over smooth nails.

**SMOOTH FINISHING NAILS**

10d and larger.....	\$0 25
8d and 9d.....	35
6d and 7d.....	45
4d and 5d.....	65
3d.....	85
2d.....	1 15

**SLATING NAILS**

2d.....	\$0 80
3d.....	60
4d.....	40
5d.....	40
6d.....	30

**FINE NAILS**

2d.....	\$1 00
2d extra fine, 1x17.....	1 10
3d, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x15.....	50
3d, extra fine, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x16.....	65
4d.....	50

**BARREL NAILS**

	<b>ADVANCES.</b>
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	\$1 35
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	1 00
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	85
1 -inch.....	70
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	60
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	50
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	40
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	30

**BARBED ROOFING NAILS**

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	\$0 75
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	65
1 -inch.....	60
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	60
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	55
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	45
2 -inch.....	35

**CLINCH NAILS (ANNEALED  
OR BRIGHT)**

2d.....	\$1 05
3d.....	85
4d and 5d.....	65
6d and 7d.....	55
8d and 9d.....	45
10d to 20d.....	35

**HINGE NAILS (ANNEALED  
OR BRIGHT)**

4d.....	\$0 80
6d .....	70
8d .....	60
10d and larger .....	50

**BOAT NAILS**

25 cents extra over hinge.

**SPIKES**

All sizes to 9-inch ..... \$0 10  
10-inch and larger..... 25  
Special Gauges 10c additional.

**BARBED DOWEL PINS**

$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....	\$1 25
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	1 00
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....	85
1 -inch.....	70
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	60
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	60
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	60
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	60

**Extras**

Annealed Nails (except Clinch, Clout and Hinge), 15c extra.  
Blued Nails, 25c extra.

For galvanizing all standard nails, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

# MISCELLANEOUS NAIL LIST

Per Pound for 1, 5 and 10-Pound Packages

In ordering, state if flat heads or brad heads are wanted

**3/16-INCH**

No. 20.....	\$1.80
No. 21.....	2.00
No. 22.....	2.20
No. 23.....	2.40
No. 24.....	2.55

**1/4-INCH**

No. 19.....	1.00
No. 20.....	1.25
No. 21.....	1.55
No. 22.....	1.90
No. 23.....	2.15
No. 24.....	2.35
No. 25.....	2.55
No. 26.....	3.10

**3/8-INCH**

No. 18.....	.80
No. 19.....	.90
No. 20.....	1.00
No. 21.....	1.25
No. 22.....	1.55
No. 23.....	1.95
No. 24.....	2.15
No. 25.....	2.40
No. 26.....	2.80

**1/2-INCH**

No. 14 {	
No. 15 {	.55
No. 16 {	
No. 17.....	.60
No. 18.....	.65
No. 19.....	.75
No. 20.....	.85
No. 21.....	1.00
No. 22.....	1.25
No. 23.....	1.65
No. 24.....	1.90

**5/8-INCH**

No. 12 {	
No. 13 {	.43
No. 14 {	
No. 15.....	.45
No. 16.....	.50
No. 17.....	.52
No. 18.....	.58
No. 19.....	.65
No. 20.....	.75
No. 21.....	.85
No. 22.....	1.10
No. 23.....	1.45
No. 24.....	1.65

**3/4-INCH**

No. 10 {	
No. 11 {	.36
No. 12 {	
No. 13.....	.38
No. 14.....	.38
No. 15.....	.42
No. 16.....	.43
No. 17.....	.46
No. 18.....	.52
No. 19.....	.60
No. 20.....	.70
No. 21.....	.85

**7/8-INCH**

No. 8 {	
No. 9 {	.33
No. 10 {	
No. 11 {	.33
No. 12 {	
No. 13.....	.34
No. 14.....	.35
No. 15.....	.36
No. 16.....	.39
No. 17.....	.43
No. 18.....	.45
No. 19.....	.56
No. 20.....	.67

**1-INCH**

Nos. 7 to 12..	.30
No. 13.....	.31
No. 14.....	.32
No. 15.....	.33
No. 16.....	.36
No. 17.....	.40
No. 18.....	.43
No. 19.....	.53
No. 20.....	.64

**1 1/8-INCH**

Nos. 7 to 12..	.30
No. 13.....	.31
No. 14.....	.32
No. 15.....	.32
No. 16.....	.35
No. 17.....	.40
No. 18.....	.43
No. 19.....	.53

**1 1/4 & 1 3/8 IN.**

Nos. 6 to 12..	.29
No. 13.....	.30
No. 14.....	.31
No. 15.....	.32
No. 16.....	.34

**1 1/2 & 1 5/8 IN.**

Nos. 4 to 13 ..	\$.29
No. 14.....	.30
No. 15.....	.31
No. 16.....	.33
No. 17.....	.38

**1 3/4-INCH**

Nos. 4 to 13 ..	.28
No. 14.....	.29
No. 15.....	.30
No. 16.....	.32
No. 17.....	.38

**2-INCH**

Nos. 3 to 10 ..	.27
No. 11.....	.28
No. 12.....	.28
No. 13.....	.28
No. 14.....	.29
No. 15.....	.30
No. 16.....	.35

**2 1/4-INCH**

Nos. 3 to 10 ..	.27
No. 11.....	.28
No. 12.....	.28
No. 13.....	.28
No. 14.....	.29

**2 3/4-INCH**

Nos. 3 to 10 ..	.26
No. 11.....	.27
No. 12.....	.27

**3 1/4-INCH**

Nos. 3 to 10 ..	.25
No. 11.....	.26
No. 12.....	.27
No. 13.....	.27

**3 1/2-INCH**

Nos. 3 to 10 ..	.25
No. 11.....	.26

**4-INCH**

Nos. 3 to 10 ..	.25
No. 11.....	.26

**LIST OF EXTRAS, Subject to Discount.****ADD TO LIST**4 cents per pound for  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound paper boxes.8 cents per pound for  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound paper boxes.

2 cents per pound for barbing.

2 cents for Special Heads or Headless.

2 cents for Needle Points or any Special Points.

2 cents per pound for annealing.

For sizes not listed, use list price for same gauge in nearest shorter length.

For fractional gauge nails, apply list price of same length in next finer gauge.

Nails heavier than listed, at special net prices, according to quantity.

Tinned, galvanized, blued or coppered nails at special prices.

**REBATES FROM LIST PRICES.**

Rebate for 25 and 50-pound boxes, 1 cent per pound.

Rebate for Nails in 100-pound kegs, 2 cents per pound.

# American Steel & Wire Company



## American Barbed Wire

Made in the following old-established brands.

**American Glidden**

**Ellwood Glidden**

**Baker Perfect**

**Waukegan 2 and 4-point**

**Lyman 4-point**

**American Special 2-point**

Galvanized Barbed Wire, with the exception of "American Special" brand, is put up in catch weight spools (about 110 lbs. each), also in spools of 80 rods each (one quarter mile). American Special is on 80 rod spools only.

In ordering state which is desired.

Barbed Wire as manufactured by this Company is securely tied with plain wire so as to prevent the Barbed Wire from slipping off the spool in shipping and handling, and is the best package on the market.

Made in the following styles:

Two Point Cattle with barbs 5 inches apart

Two Point Hog	"	"	3	"	"
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Four Point Cattle	"	"	6	"	"
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Four Point Hog	"	"	4	"	"
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American Special is made in Two Point Cattle and Two Point Hog styles only. Also, is furnished in galvanized only—not painted.

*Illustrated catalogue, showing different kinds of barbed wire, furnished free upon request.*

# **Products of the American Steel & Wire Co.**

American Wire Rope  
Aeroplane Wire and Strand  
Piano Wire  
Mattress Wire  
Weaving Wire  
Broom Wire  
Fence Wire  
Flat Wire—Flat Cold Rolled Steel  
Wire Hoops  
Electrical Wires and Cables  
Rail Bonds  
Bale Ties  
Tacks  
Nails, Staples, Spikes  
Barbed Wire  
Woven Wire Fences  
Fence Gates  
Steel Fence Posts  
Concrete Reinforcement  
Springs  
Sulphate of Iron  
Poultry Netting  
Wire Rods  
Juniata Horse Shoes and Calks  
Shafting, Cold Drawn Steel  
Wire of Every Description

**Separate illustrated catalogue issued for each of  
these products. Furnished free upon request.**

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West Texas Collection, Angelo State University, San Angelo, TX

# American Fence

STOCKS of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.